The WEEKLY Post.

Single Copy, One Year, $2.00. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY APRIL 27, 1878. In Clubs of Five or Over $1.50

TACKLING THE WRONG TOM CAT

A man he owned a terrier dog—
A bob tailed, ornery cuss,
And that there pup got that there man
In many an ugly muss;
For the man was on his muscle,
And the dog was on his bite:
So to kick the dorg-goned animile
Was sure to raise a fight.

A woman owned a Thomas cat,
That fit at fifteen pound:
And other cats got up and slid
When that there cat was round.
The man and his dorg came along one day,
Where the woman she did dwell
And the purp he growled ferociously,
Then went for that cat pell-mell

He tried to chaw the neck of the cat,
But the cat he wouldn't be chawed,
So he lit on the back of that there dorg,
And bit! and clawed! and chawed!
Oh! the hair it flew! and the purp he youled!
As the claws went into his hide,
And chunks of flesh were peeled from his side:
Then he flummuxed, and kicked, and died!

The man he ripped, and cursed, and swore,
As he gathered a big brick bat,
That he would be durned essentially
If he didn't kill that cat!
But the old woman allowed she'd be blessed if
he did
And snatched up an old shotgun,
Which she fired and peppered his diaphragram
With bird shot number one.

They toted him home on a window blind,
And the doctor cured him up:
But he was never known to fight again,
Or own another puro.
Folks may turn up their snoots at this here
rhyme,
I don't care a cuss for that?
All I want to show is, that fighting dogs
May tackle the wrong Tom cat.

BRIGANDS OF THE ABRUZZI.

How Salvator Rosa Once Won His Life and Liberty.

A stupendous amphitheatre of rocks rose to the clouds among the most savage peaks of the Southern Appenines. Their terrible and sublime altitude overlooked both the Adriatic and the Mediterranean.

A single form leaned from one of these fantastic cliffs, watching and listening as if to ascertain the approach of some one in the chasm below. Presently several others appeared, forming a group strongly picturesque. They were all dark, uncouth-looking men, with broad hats slouched sullenly over their large black eyes, their temples and necks covered with heavy matted hair, and their upper lips overgrown with shaggy mustaches and beards, in some descending to their breasts, and in others blackening the chin and cheeks with close raven curls.

"I swear," cried the first, "I heard him treading on yonder slope among the loose stones, some of which rolled off the precipice and went leaping down into the stream."

"You are a fool, Leonardo," cried another. "I tell thee no single traveler would venture up these steeps; no human foot, except it be of some Austrian spy, or some ferocious bandit like us, or some prowling fool like you, would break the silence of these wilds."

"If I am a fool, Antonio, thou art a fool and a bully to boot," rejoined Leonardo sullenly. "Since you buried your dagger in the heart of that Austrian stranger last week and rifled him of his bag of ducats, there is no enduring you. I tell you I heard the fall of a step yonder; and if you think me a fool get back to the cave, and all of you go with him, and I promise when I return I will not be alone."

"A share of the eggs, Leonardo," said a third, "when you have robbed the poor pheasant's nest. But take care the angry bird does not hurt your eyes.

"Hush!" whispered Leonardo.

The robbers crouched down among the branches.

A carbine, which had been slung over the ruffian's shoulder, clanked against the chain by which it had been suspended.

A deep silence ensued.

Then a step was distinctly heard among the stones, and a voice of some richness, and with a true feeling for music, arose in a sweet air:

"Oh, I have erred;
I laid my hand upon the nest,
(Tita, I sigh to sing the rest,)
Of the wrong bird."

A sound like that of cocking a musket from a rock which overhung the young singer's head attracted his eyes to that point, and he could just hear the whispered dialogue.

"Fool, let go my hand."

"Nay, Leonardo, I tell you"——

"Let go my hand, I say."

"But it is only a single"——

"By Bacchus, if you hang on my arm I will strike you with my dagger."

"And I tell you, ruffian," said the other voice, in a more disguised tone, "if you talk to me of daggers I will throw you from this rock. Nay, now, good Leonardo."——

A short struggle ensued. The report of a carbine, a shout, an oath from the robbers, and a groan from the traveler, who had fallen at full length upon the ground, were answered by the cries of a flock of startled crows, that took flight, screaming at this ominous though not unfrequent interruption to their repose. When the brigands had turned the body over there was a loud, coarse laugh.

"He has swallowed your bullet, Leonardo," cried one, "for I see no mark of it about his body."

"The target-firing has put him to sleep," said another; "he will wake presently."

"I think you have missed your mark, Leonardo," said Antonio, as the robber in vain sought plunder from his victim, finding little else than a portfolio of sketches. "The heart of no true brigand beats in your bosom, for you are as bloodthirsty as a wild beast; but, by St. John, as your soul is fierce so your eye is false and your hand unsteady; for, ha, ha, ha! your bird is stunned, and has in him the wherewithal to pay back in your own coin. See! he rises and scowls at you with good emphasis; a handsome boy, too." Another hoarse laugh rolled over the cliff as the waylaid traveler slowly rose, and with sullen glances at the banditti, rested his piercing black eyes upon those of Leonardo. The stranger was a youth of nineteen or twenty, of graceful, manly figure, with luxuriant curls covering his head and shoulders, and a face full of expression, though now clouded by fear and anger.

"Who are you?" asked Leonardo.

"A native of these parts," was the reply, "who thought poverty and hatred of priests and tyrants might have saved him from the bullets of such as yourselves."

"Your profession?"

"My portfolio shows it."

"Then let your lips name it," cried another voice abruptly.

"By the mass," cried the stranger, answering the frown of the last speaker with a good-natured and winning smile, "you set on a poor painter as though he were a fat cardinal. I pray you, gentlemen, use me kindly; and I hope you will, for you would get little for the trouble of using me ill."

"Are you rich or poor?"

"The Lord love you, man; I feed on berries."

"And have you no one to pay a ransom?"

"You are a wag," said the stranger, laughing; and the rough, fierce-looking men, with their striking attitudes, attire and faces, gathered round, unconsciously moved to merriment and interest by the kind of kindred hardihood and fearlessness, as well as the original manner and prompt conversation of the captive. "You are a wag, my friend," replied the prisoner.

"A rough one, though," rejoined the interrogator. "It was I who aimed the bullet at your heart just now, and I have another ready to punish the impertinence of your tongue as well as the intrusion of your step. Can you pay me a ransom, I say?"

"The devil a carline. I am a friendless painter, not in love with the world, not favored by fortune. If you kill me it would be a waste of powder, and if you keep me prisoner a waste of bread. In either case you will do an injury to the fine arts, among which your profession ranks high."

"I believe you are lying, friend," said another. "There is something in your words and manner which speaks you better than your calling."

"Indeed, sir, you flatter."

"And such flattery you love not, I dare say. What will you give to save your neck?"

"I have nothing but thanks which you shall have to any amount, and you may moreover be sure that the payment will be prompt and the coin will not be counterfeit."

"What has led your steps to the solitudes of the Abruzzi?" said Leonardo, who from some latent association or the inherent ferocity of a gloomy nature appeared from the first to conceive a hatred against the unfortunate man and to be fatally bent upon his destruction.

"A truant disposition like your own," replied the other.

"Say rather the disposition of a spy," cried Leonardo, approaching him and clenching his brawny fist in his face, while his white teeth shone through his black beard.

"I tell you what, comrades," continued the ruffian, "you may like the amusement of wandering varlets' society and believe the tale of every designing traitor, but on my faith I would keep no terms with these wretches. Let this prating caitiff die for his pains."

"Leonardo!" cried Antonio, "I have called you a fool; indeed you are a villain as well. I protest against your barbarity. Our Captain, Leopoldo, you know, holds different opinions; if he does not return from Catalina soon enough to prevent your crimes, he will do so soon enough to punish it."

"Preach to women, weak boy, and talk of punishment when you have the means. Comrades, this man is no painter, believe me; he is but some spy, who for a reward has ventured to seek out our abodes in this lowly character, and who would doubtless laugh to see all our heads adorning the front of the Palazzo Reale at Naples. Remember the fate of Campanelli, betrayed by such a disguised traitor to torture and death. I give my voice for his death! What do you say? Shall he live or die?"

"Let him die!" cried another wretch; "tie him to a tree, and let us plant a brace of bullets in his heart. Bind him hand and foot, and hurl him from yonder cliff; a leap of three thousand feet will give him an appetite for his supper in"——

As these fearful alternatives flew from lip to lip the stranger, whose dashing boldness, although founded on a naturally fearless heart had been half put on to meet the occasion and secure good treatment by striking in with the rough bravado of the robbers' character, turned pale. His broad hat was knocked fiercely from his forehead and lay upon the turf, and two strong men seized him by the throat and dragged him towards the dreadful crag which the wretch had pointed out as the fitting scene for him to finish for ever his mortal career. The artist looked around for the only one among the brigands who had shown any sparks of feeling. He had disappeared.

"The blessed virgin protect me," he cried in a low tone of inexpressible anguish. "The blessed virgin protect me, for I am a lost man"——

* * * * * * * * *

She sat in the entrance of the cave upon a broken rock— a magnificent woman, of a lovely yet audacious appearance; her person commanding and dignified, yet graceful: her face melancholy, yet beautiful and majestic. Her black hair was parted with the utmost simplicity over a forehead and eyes that should have adorned the halls of an emperor. You saw in an instant the splendid character which the waves of tumultuous fortune had cast in a robbers cave and upon a robber's bosom. In Egypt she woul have been Cleopatra; among the gypsies a Meg Merilles; in England a Mrs. Siddons; in the unfortunate land of the Neapolitan condemned by the iron hand of fate to be what the other only acted—a wild, high, brilliant woman—treading amid spoils and blood in the lonely forest and upon the midnight cliff—a brigand's wife, but still a woman without the pale of society; yet with the gentlest of human hearts beating in her bosom. She put on fierceness as a language in which alone her wishes could be understood and her humanity seconded.

Antonio rushed in, breathless,

"What now, Antonio?—your master—speak quickly!"

She rose like a tigress, sprang forward and pierced with her great awakened eyes into the soul of the robber.

"No, nothing of him except that—his laws are broken—Leonardo"——

The messenger panted again for breath.

"Leonardo! that villain's heart I read with ease; he is a rebel, and would bring revolution and civil war here among our peaceful band. He aims at sole empire. What of him?—now that you have breathed again.

"He has snared a single traveler and by this time, I fear, has hurled him headlong from Monte Gargano.

"His wanton cruelty will rouse the whole country," cried the angry woman, striding rapidly towards the cliff, as if to prevent, if possible, the consummation of the deed. "Yet he is so powerful among the men—who arm in the absence of Leopoldo and follow him as a chief—by the holy Virgin, look! They are grouped up yonder against the sky, on the very edge of the beetling precipice. They have not yet sealed the poor wretch's fate; see, the victim is bound, and the circle opens; Leonardo and Pisani have grasped the victim; now they stoop to gather their strength—God—death—who—ho! Leonardo—villains—rebel—I will have thee flayed—Leonardo, ho!"

The ruffians roughly dragged the poor painter to the fearful scene. He who has looked from the pinnacle of an Italian mountain has beheld a sight perhaps magnificent beyond parallel. The clearness of the atmosphere; the depth of the sky; the blueness of the placid Mediterranean; the levels of gorgeous and luxuriant vegetation which rise in the hills; the beds of fresh and verdant loveliness which lie embosomed in the vale's vast tracts of lemons and oranges sparkling and waving in the sun, and a river not of water, but of sand, winding in many broad and graceful bends by wood and hill, by rock and garden, beneath impending towers and ruined castles, and under the arches of bridges broadly built of many stones. Never was a scene more wonderfully splendid than that on which the terrified painter cast his eyes in that awful moment. They drew him within a few feet of the edge where he was bound amid fierce jeers and eager impatience, for the wretches loved the excitement of such a scene.

"Have you said your pater-noster, painter?" asked one.

"Have you confessed your sins?" asked another.

"Have you told your beads?" demanded a third.

"In the love of the Madonna, friends, do not put me to this cruel death!"

"You are late in your application," said Leonardo; "when the brigand's thirst for blood is up he must have the draught, cost what it may."

They drew him to the edge and Leonardo deliberately motioned the strongest of the party to assist him. The two seized him by the feet and shoulders, the former of which as well as his hands were closely bound, and lifted him over the brink. He closed his eyes with a convulsive shudder—one or two entreaties were choked in his throat.

"Farewell, painter," cried the ferocious Leonardo, "a pleasant journey to you; it is a long one, but you will not be long on the way."

Another moment and the world had lost some of the best paintings which ever graced the walls of its gallaries and palaces, when the shout of Madalena from below arrested the brutal arm of Leonardo.

"Per dio!" he said. "Madalena! There will be breakers ahead."

"Diavolo!" cried the rest; "if the old beldame had stayed away a minute more!"

But they could not decently finish their atrocious deed without paying her the respect of waiting for her first to come up, although the temptation of flinging a man three thousand feet off a precipice was almost too powerful to be resisted.

Madalena mounted the hill; she knew their natures well, and though her horror and impatience had the moment before found vent in threats and revilings, she had calmed herself to a steadier mood.

"Scoundrels!" she said, "do you these things alone? Should ye not in the absence of your chieftain, do me the poor honor to invite me to your amusements?"

"You are welcome," growled Leonardo, fiercely, with the air of a hungry dog, whose bone has been just wrenched from between his teeth by superior force; "although uninvited, you are welcome."

"But who is this wretch, the doomed victim of your displeasure—what!" She placed her finger on his forehead to steady his palsied and ghastly features, while his languid limbs hung nerveless in their tight bands.

"Why, by the Virgin, this is a boy—young, unarmed, helplesss, bound;" and she took between her thumb and finger a fold of his worn garment; "poor, too, and, perhaps, an outcast and a victim like yourselves."

"Ay, and the first words he spoke," exclaimed one of the band, "was hatred and defiance to priests and tyrants."

"Why, Leonardo, this is low game—this is an insignificant prey; this is a victim rather for a victim's arm or eyes."

"I understand no jest, lady. This man is, in all our belief, a spy—some Austrian renegade—some Spanish traitor, sent here perhaps with promises of reward for your head and mine."

"It were but fair," cried another, "to let him leave his own as a pledge of his good faith."

"Not his head, good Rinaldo, but his heart."

"If we have women to lead us, and the talk is of hearts to be pierced with Cupid's arrows rather than good Spanish steel, we better lay down our weapons at once."

"You, poor youth, cease your fears. If you are not sent here to do us harm, what wild fancy has led you among the heights of the Abruzzi?"

"I am by profession a poor painter, without a carline or a friend. I wandered here to study nature, that I may transfer her features to my canvass."

"It is false," cried one of the men painters love their ease too well and have little to do with nature. Spagnuoletta sleeps in the gorgeous halls of the Spanish Viceroy, Neither he nor the gang haunt the peaks of the Abruzzi. I do not see why his life should be spared."

"He is no painter," cried several voices, "he is a spy, perhaps a cardinal, perhaps a Spanish noble. I say give him a sound sleep in the rocky bed of the stream."

"Young man," cried Madalena, "I would save your life; tell me truly, are you what you profess to be?"

"By the blessed Redeemer, by the holy mother, dear lady, I am."

"Can you paint well?"

"I may not say such a thing of myself, but my hand is familiar with the pencil."

"Soldiers," said Madelena, in a good-natured voice, "come, I will wager with you for this boy's life. You have a fair set of goodly faces, though somewhat rough and uncourtly; but we will put this stranger's to the test; we can find whether he is a painter or not. I see pencils and paper in his portfolio, through which your bullet has made a perforation. Now, lay down here and let him draw one of you, to prove his profession and as a specimen of his ability."

"Agreed, agreed," cried the rude group; and flinging themselves down into careless attitudes, they unbound their prisoner and placed him before the utensils of his art.

The boy seized his pencil. It was always his joy, now it was his inspiration and his life.

"I think, Leonardo, he is a painter, indeed," cried one, "for he grasps his pencil as you do your dagger—as if he were used to it."

"He is well rid of his paleness, too," said Antonio, "I think the youngster has touched his skin with the color fair women paint their cheeks with, only the eye is as fiery as our ladies when Leopoldo brought in his last plunder."

"If the boy is really a poor moon-struck artist," Leonardo; "I thank the saints we have saved him, but I took him for a certain duke whom I have seen grinning at the prison windows of such scum as we."

"Duke or artist," cried another, "it was a lucky chance which brought Madalena up the hill."

While the bandits were thus engaged the artist had, with a few bold touches, sketched the splendid scene around, and told the whole story of his morning adventure. The cliffs frowned, with their shaggy, rugged outlines against the sky, upon the terrific edge of the chasm where they sat. The fierce brigands lay round, dashed off with a vigorous and powerful hand, and strikingly like the originals, whose eyes, now lighted with better humor, sparkled from under their heavy black brows. On the brink sat the artist himself, bound, and aghast at the prospect of approaching death, and in the centre rose the commanding form of Magdalena, her finger on his head, sternly remonstrating with the savage banditti against their murderous intent.

The brigands fairly shouted with delight as each portrait was recognized, and with one accord promised him his life and liberty.

"This is nobly done, young stranger. You have indeed the cunning of true genius in you. You shall remain here as free as the winds or the eagle till you are tired of our company, and I pledge you a hospitable entertainment and a safe return. Am I right, comrades?"

"Yes; by the heart of Diana, not a hair of his head shall be injured by us."

Even Leonardo smiled, and said: "The hand that drew this should not perish among the mountains."

"And what is your name, young man?" inquired Madalena kindly.

Alas! I have no name," he replied. "The world knows nothing of me. I will scarcely remain in your memory, but I am called in my own little circle Salvator Rosa."

The obscure painter dwelt long with his rough friends, and it is supposed imbibed among them many of those splendid conceptions which have since made productions from his hand precious treasures in the galleries of kings, princes and pontiffs. The magnificent figures of robbers found scattered through his works are said to be closely drawn from his entertainers among the Abruzzi; and he has even left one picture, an engraving, in which the above recital is narrated more vividly; where the fierce brigands still recline around; where Madalena still remonstrates with her finger on his head, and where he, one of the greatest artists the world has ever seen, and the only landscape painter produced by a country, the most remarkable of all countries for its exquisitely beautiful scenery, hangs trembling over the cliff waiting until the appeal of a robber's wife be pronounced upon the group of Neapolitan brigands.

◆

College Morals.

[C. F. Thwing, in Sunday Afternoon.]

The fact that so large a proportion of the students at certain of our colleges are city-bred affects the question of their morality in various ways. Not a few of these students are immoral on entering college. The pre-college influences, outside of their own homes, have for many of them been excellent preparatory schools for Sophomoric dissipation. Even the home influences, in not a few cases, have failed to outweigh the evil attractions of the gambling-table and its accessories. At one of our large colleges it is estimated that six-sevenths of the immoral men reside in cities of at least 25,000 inhabitants. But it is seldom that a student from the country, when he enters a country college, is immoral. Not only the purity of his home, but all the associations of his country life, have been elevating. Vice in its various forms is to his eyes "a painted ship on a painted ocean." The Freshman, therefore, at large city colleges, is usually more disposed to dissoluteness than his brother at small country colleges.

The students at large colleges in the city are wealthiest. As the city is wealthier than the country, so the average student at large city colleges receives a larger income than the average student at the country college. It is needless to say that money is not only the *sine qua non* to indulgence in Sophomoric peccadilloes, but it is also the immediate occasion of dissipation. A wealthy student with an annual allowance of $2,500 is an excellent Faust for some Mephistopheles. But a poor student, stinted to $300 annually, cannot "afford" to be immoral.

Gold were as good as twenty orators,
And will, no doubt, tempt him to anything.

City-bred men, again, are not as a class as diligent students as men from the country. Undoubtedly there are as fine scholars as hard workers at Yale and Harvard from New York and Boston as there are at Williams and Middlebury from some Vermont village. But, considered as a body, students who are accustomed to the luxuries of city life are as familiar with the card-table as with the study-table, and are as well fitted to apply the principles of geometry to a game of billiards as to demonstrate its propositions on the blackboard.

THE poet Southey was the originator of the phrase "By the living Jingo!"

THE CUCKOO.

[From Sunday Afternoon.]

I opened my window wide
To the morning soft and gray;
The murmur of the tide
On beaches a league away
Filled with a dreamy sound
The dreamy stillness around.

The blue of the sweet spring sky
Through thin clouds soft and gray
Revealed them drifting by
To eastward slowly away;
Leaving the fair west spanned
With a widening azure band.

As I mused in the cloudy gleam
Of the morning soft and gray,
A shape as dim as a dream
Sped swiftly by and away,
Startling the hush with a word:
Cuckoo! O, was it a bird?

Come back thou kindred of speech,
Thou dim shape soft and gray!—
No sound save the tide on the beach
Rolling a league away;
But it haunted my chamber bower,
That cry, till the sunset hour.

HARRIET MCEWEN KIMBALL.

MEN OF THE PAST.

Graphic Recollections of Old-Time Characters in Washington.

JOHN RANDOLPH OF ROANOKE.

The contemporaries of John Randolph have generally represented him as a cold-hearted man, with a haughty demeanor, and the make-up of an Ishmaelite. He had also been almost universally recognized as a woman hater. That he possessed a kind heart and warm feelings let the provisions made in his will for the freedom and care of his numerous slaves attest. It may not be generally known that he manumitted over five hundred human chattels; that there was purchased for these people a tract of some 3,000 acres of land in Mercer County, Ohio, which they were not allowed to take possession of by the neighbors of those who sold it: and that they were provided with money for their maintenance until they could make their patrimony available for their support. He gave his slaves the privilege of leaving his service at any time they chose, of which none took advantage. Some of these had traveled through the Northern States and through Europe, and were made free men by the free soil on which they stood, but always voluntarily returned to slavery. Surely a cold-hearted man could not have produced such devotion in others, especially in slaves, with the strong instinct of freedom so natural to man the world-over.

Regarding the allegation of woman-hater, he may be forgiven, if such he was, or his malevolent feeling at least excused, when we consider the following incident in his early manhood: He had paid his addresses to a young lady of equal social position with himself, asked her hand in marriage, and was accepted. The day of their nuptials was announced, the invited guests assembled, the hour for the ceremony arrived, and the priest stood ready to perform the functions of his holy office. The bride-elect sent a message to her affianced husband that she wished to meet him privately for consultation before proceeding to the hymeneal altar. He obeyed the summons, and was confronted by her parents and other relatives, and asked to sign a contract for a marriage settlement as a condition precedent to the performance of the ceremony—a document prepared without his knowledge, and of the existence of which he was now first made acquainted. Not deigning to notice any one present but she who had plighted him her love and faith, he inquired of her if this demand had been prompted by others or was it her own voluntary action. Receiving a reply that it was an act of her own free will, he bade her adieu and retired from the assembly. This circumstance is supposed to have had a life-long influence on Randolph, to have blunted the finer feelings of his nature, and to have given that cast to his character which his enemies have constructed into misanthropy.

MRS. GENERAL EATON.

Mrs. Eaton is frequently mentioned by Washington correspondents as a relic of the past, but as I am dealing only with the olden time I shall say nothing of what she is now. She has been a marked woman in her day, and had as much notoriety, perhaps, as any one of her sex in the United States. Her maiden name was O'Neall, and her first husband Purser Timberlake, of the navy. Timberlake died abroad, and the circumstances of his death are as follows: He had been absent from home, in his capacity of purser, for some time when Lieutenant William B. Randolph, a nephew of John Randolph, was ordered to join the same vessel on which Timberlake was serving. On the meeting of these officers Randolph communicated to Timberlake stories that were circulating in Washington and naval circles derogatory to the honor of Mrs. Timberlake, excusing himself of so doing on the ground that he thought his brother officer should know of such matters in order to adjust his conduct not only toward his wife, but to those who were connected with her in scandals. The intelligence so affected Timberlake that he committed suicide. Lieutenant Randolph was made acting purser in Timberlake's place, and on his return to the United States was charged with misapplication of the ship's funds. A court of inquiry was called, and Randolph acquitted. As the charges had been instigated through the influence with the Administration of Mrs. Timberlake, who had, in the meantime, become the wife of Gen. Eaton, Jackson's Secretary of War, it was necessary for something else to be done to give this irate woman her revenge. President Jackson, who had espoused her cause, came to her aid, and by an arbitrary exercise of power ordered Randolph's name stricken from the naval rolls.

REVENGED ON OLD HICKORY.

It was now Lieut. Randolph's turn to seek revenge, and he did it by inflicting an indignity on Jackson himself that caused wrath to burn in Old Hickory's breast for many years. The occasion was that of Jackson's journey to Fredericksburg, Va., to participate in the ceremonies of laying a corner stone of a monument to the memory of the mother of Washington. Jackson and his Cabinet and other distinguished civilians, with several military companies, were on a Potomac river steamboat, and stopped at Alexandria on the route. Lieut. Randolph and some friends were at Alexandria, and when the boat touched the wharf, Randolph sprang aboard and entered the cabin, where Jackson was surrounded by a crowd of jovial men and women. The General extended his hand to greet Randolph, while the latter did not take, but took his nose and gave it a vigorous tweak. This done, he stood "not upon the order of his going," but, pushing through the throng, made his way back to his friends, who had a carriage in waiting, in which he escaped to a place of safety, for his life would have been taken had he remained in that assemblage after his offense became known. The excitement ran high and continued long. Randolph got out of the neighborhood and took refuge in Delaware. His uncle had recently been appointed Minister to Russia, and was then in Philadelphia awaiting passage to St. Petersburg. The nephew addressed him on the subject of accompanying him abroad, and received in reply a command to keep away from Philadelphia, as the populace was so excited over the indignity he had placed on Jackson that he would be made a subject of mob violence if he should put himself within its reach.

Randolph was finally arrested for his assault on the President, and an effort made to bring him to trial, but nothing came of it. His friends shielded him from all legal harm and made him the hero of the hour. Mr. Prentiss, editor of the Richmond *Whig*, was summoned as a witness, but he defied the authorities of the District of Columbia, within the limits of which the offence had been committed—Alexandria at that time being a part of the district—and rather intimated that he himself would like to pull Jackson's nose. Other witnesses refused attendance and Randolph escaped all punishment, and greatly enjoyed the reputation of being the only man who had courage enough to make an attack, without arms, on the person of the hero of New Orleans. Mrs. Eaton is the only survivor of all those who participated in the scenes I have narrated. She has fallen from affluence to poverty, and in her advanced age depends for support on the earnings of two grandchildren employed in the Treasury. French S. Evans, a Methodist minister, married a sister of Mrs. Eaton for his first wife. She has been dead many years, and the reverend gentleman is now trudging down the hill of life with his fourth companion in matrimony, and manages to retain a Government office that he has held for the length of an ordinary life.

◆

Dore's Picture for the Exposition.

[Lucy H. Hooper in Appletons'.]

Gustave Dore is about to reveal to the public another phase of his singularly original and creative talent. He is now at work behind closed and guarded doors on his contribution to the exhibition. It is a colossal vase, some sixteen feet in height, of a flask-shape, and covered with figures in full relief, representing "The Triumph of the Vine." Over the whole surface of the vase swarm nymphs, satyrs, children, intermingled with fruits and flowers, and strange shapes of insect and animal life. It is a wild and graceful fantasy, a mass of animated figures, a throng of strange, visionary beings and accessories. Yet in the whole there is neither crowding nor confusion. Fair nymphs sit poised upon the slope of the vase, chubby children climb and swing amid the trailing garlands, and satyrs skip up its sides with all the agility that their goat-limbs can lend them. Around the base cluster child-forms at play with colossal types of insect-life. One plump little fellow lies on his back, hugging to his breast a gigantic fly that is half as large as he is himself. Two naked urchins are contending with an equally huge spider, and one little fellow, in no wise daunted by the repulsive aspect of his adversary, is pushing the creature away with his dimpled foot. Another holds a field mouse by the tail, and uses all his best efforts to keep his captive from escaping. And—prettiest fancy of all—one charming urchin lies asleep with a colossal butterfly hovering above him and just in the act of kissing his baby lips. It would take a volume to describe all the figures—the fruits, the flowers, the varied imagery—wherewith the gigantic vase is litterly covered. It took all the creative force of Dore's talent, and all his unexplained rapidity of execution as well, to bring this remarkable work to such a point of perfection in so short a time. What will be its destiny? for only a soverign of an archi-millionaire could afford the possession of such a work, or own a hall sufficiently large to give it a fitting home. The present model is in plaster; cast in bronze, the work will be worth some $20,000.

◆

Hospitable Beyond her Means.

[Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle.]

A clergyman traveling in the mountains of West Virginia put up for the night at the house of a pious lady who never refused to entertain strangers, less haply an angel might be turned from her door unawares. Shortly after his arrival supper was announced, and the old lady, after a blessing had been invoked, began to rattle the cups and saucers preparatory to the matronly ceremony of pouring out and handing around the hot coffee. It was customary to make the inquiry, and therefore the good dame, with a gracious smile, inquired of her guest:

"Do you take sugar in yourn?"

"If you please," replied the hungry and thirsty evangelist, "and I'll be obliged to you if you make it tolerably sweet."

The old lady began to twist in her chair, adjust her spectacles, and look searchingly around the table. She dipped the spoon desperately into the blue china sugar-bowl, but it rattled ominously against the sides of the empty vessel. At last she summoned courage to tell the truth. With admirable pluck and candor, she opened her mouth and spake, and the words that reached the ear of her guest were these: "Stranger, we hain't it."

◆

The Utmost Limit of Indifference.

[Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.]

Two men of this city were out the other day soliciting money for a charitable object. They came to the office of a certain rich man, and hesitated about approaching him. One of the pair finally concluded he would try it. When he came out his partner asked him what luck. "Not a cent," said the man who had "bearded the lion in his den"—"not a cent. I told him all about the distress of the family, but it was of no use. He was as indifferent as the rear guard of a funeral procession."

[For The Post.]

WHEN I WAS DEAD.

When I was dead, my spirit longed to see
The old familiar haunts, and cherished faces,
And so I wandered down for fancies came
That never any mertion of my name
Came from the holy places,
Of the old home so loved in yore by me.

I entered in unseen, a vacant chair
Stood by the window, where the western sun
Crowned its strange emptiness with kiss of gold
An aged hand held in its loving fold
Some task of mine half done
And in her bible was a lock of hair.

Then some one touched with slow caressing hand
The antuned strings of my well loved guitar,
And on the air strange harmonies rang out,
I listened in ecstasy, about
They spoke of Heaven far
And of the late crowned angel in that land.

And lips whose love in life I vainly craved
Spoke lovingly of days forever gone,
And hearts grown cold, and eyes whose light had
changed
Wept o'er the memory of hands estranged;
All laid some good upon
My past.—Ah! sooner this I had been saved.—

—For always o'er the dead we weep our tears
And spell their blotted page with strange regret
The sweetest boon so longed for hide away
And thrust their hands aside:—the funeral day
We mourn, our tear drops wet
To greet the heart or senseless ears.——

And with the thought of this spirit soul grew wild
The wind without moaned restless on the pane,
I was no longer the poor sinful child
But crowned their holiest saint—I turned and
fled
For earth was weaving o'er me once again
Strong chains from hearts who mourned that I
was dead.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

A SURPRISED PARENT.

Seventeen Pounds of Triplets and Only Seven Years in the Country.

Mr. Mocaris is thirty-two years of age, and is a brakeman on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. He lives with his wife, who is described as short in stature and slight in figure, and thirty-one years old. Upon Eighteenth street, Philadelphia, on Sunday, the lady gave birth to triplets. The news spread rapidly, and the house was besieged with visitors. Seventeen pounds, the three of them. Well! well! was the general exclamation. "How's Mrs. Mocaris?" was the general inquiry.

The husband and father meekly smoked his pipe, and sat on the door-step. "Mrs. Mocaris is very low now," he said, "but she's got a good constitution, and has had five children older than the three that came to-day—that makes eight, don't it? And I am a poor man, too. Well, she's the mother of three at once—a boy as weighs eight pounds, a girl as weighs five, and another girl as weighs four and a half. Pretty good, ain't it? for a little woman only eight years married, and only seven and a half in the country." The thrice blessed parents were as much surprised as the neighborhood by the plural addition to their family, but the father says, resignedly: "It's heaven's will to send the poor debts and babies, and I can't help it."

The ladies of the row hastened about, and the wardrobe that was ready for one was soon increased sufficiently for three, and the immediate necessities of the two unexpected visitors having their immediate demands thus provided for, will probably pull through all right, at least that is the doctor's opinion, who also said last night that the mother would certainly get well. Both parents are of Irish extraction of course.

◆

Gen. Sam Houston's First Wife.

[Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal.]

The letter written by Col. Willoughby Williams, of Nashville, (printed in THE POST last week) has created much discussion here in Memphis as to the cause of the separation of Gen. Houston from his first wife. Both parties have relations in this city, and of course, both sides have their version of the matter. Mr. Asa Jarman, of Texas, has just completed a memoir of the life of Gen. Sam Houston. Jarman's version of the separation of Houston and his wife is perhaps the true one. He says that Houston married, while Governor of Tennessee, the beautiful Miss Lucy Dickerson, not willingly, but under the pressure of parental influences. She had been engaged to Mr. Robert Nickerson, whom she desired to marry, and when Nickerson returned to Nashville her love for him remained as warm as ever. Houston, becoming convinced that his wife was more attached to her old lover than to himself accused her accordingly, when, with much womanly feeling, she confessed that it was true, announcing that she liked Nickerson's little finger better than Houston's whole body. Houston thereupon informed her that she had better marry Nickerson, and without a word to the public, he abandoned his Gubernatorial office and quietly left the State for the Indian settlements.

◆

More Than a year Without Food.

The London *News* says: "The female anaconda in the Zoological Gardens was torn from her home in South America some time in 1876. She was carried across the ocean in a narrow box, which caused her great discomfort, and may possibly have impaired her digestion. In February, 1877, the anaconda was consigned to her English abode, but she refused to be comforted or to take anything to eat. The dainties which have the greatest charm for her, live birds and other animated trifles, were, happily for them exhibited in vain. She persevered in starving herself resolutely, not to say sullenly, and we do not learn that food was thrust upon her perforce. A few days ago she recovered the taste for living, and gratified her friends by slaying and swallowing an unfortunate duck. She may now do very well, for appetite comes as we eat, but her prolonged fast of at least a year might prove trying to most serpentine constitutions. It would be interesting to know whether the anaconda's weight has varied at all during her unexampled performance."

◆

A Badly Injured Man.

[Washington Post.]

The venerable and exacerbated J. Madison Wells a few days since was informed by a gentleman that the President (so-called) on that day had asked him somewhat anxiously, whether it was true that he (Wells) had left the city? To which the Architect of Mr. Hayes' fortunes replied with some feeling, "No! by G—d, I have not left the city, but propose to get me a tent and pitch it in Lafayette Square and live in it for some months, so that when Mr. Hayes comes to his front door to take the morning air he will know that I am still in town and that nothing has been done for the men who risked their lives to make him what he is." Mr. Wells is an injured man.

◆

ON the 10th of May the Permanent International Exhibition is to be formally reopened in Philadeldhia.

Weekly Post.

TERMS: ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.
POSTAGE PRE-PAID.
DAILY POST, one year, by mail............$9 00
DAILY POST, six months, by mail.......... 4 50
DAILY POST, three months, by mail....... 2 25

THE WEEKLY POST.
POSTAGE PRE-PAID.
ONE COPY, one year..........................$2 00
CLUBS OF FIVE, or over...................... 1 50

☞Remittances must be made in Money Orders, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞Additions can be made to Clubs at any time during the year at proportionate rates, the time, in every case, to expire with the Club; otherwise single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule breaks up the Club system altogether. We can only afford papers at Club rates by having them all expire together.

All papers promptly stopped at expiration of subscription, the date of which is on the printed label containing subscriber's name, pasted at the head of each paper.

Subscribers desiring the address of their papers changed, must always give the name of the Post-office to which they have been directed, as well as the one to which they are to be sent.

Specimen copies of THE DAILY and WEEKLY POST will be sent to any address, free of charge. Address all orders to the publishers,

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, April 27, 1878

COMPLAINTS have been made that papers have been discontinued without notice. Our terms are that subscription must be paid in advance, and as we use the Dix mailing machine, any subscriber can ascertain the date when his subscription will expire by referring to the tab on his paper.

PREMIUMS FOR 1878.

A Valuable Premium to Every Subscriber and to Clubs.

We offer the following list of Premiums, to take effect January 1, 1878, and to continue in force until July 1, 1878.

For Club of 400 Subscribers—A first class spring buggy to getter up of Club.

For Every Club of 100 Copies—A Sewing Machine to getter up of Club.

For Every Club of 50—An Elgin Company American Solid Silver Hunting Case Watch to getter up of Club.

For Every Club of 25—A copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary to getter up of Club.

For Every Club of 20—A copy of THE DAILY POST for six months, postage prepaid to getter up of Club.

For Every Club of 10—One copy of THE WEEKLY POST, free, to getter up of Club; and, lastly,

To each and every yearly subscriber to THE WEEKLY POST, from and after January 1 until April 1, 1878, a beautiful engraving.

Address

JAMES P. BARR & Co.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ ***The people demand of the United States the immediate unconditional Repeal of the Resumption Law, Remonetization of Silver, a Greenback Currency, Withdrawal of National Bank Notes, Greenbacks and Silver to be made a Legal Tender in Payment for all Debts, Public and Private, without Limit.***

☞ ***The Bondholder to shar equally the burdens of Government with industry and labor, are doctrines advocated by***

THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST,

$1.50 per Year, in Clubs of Five. $2.00 per Year Single Subscription. $1.50 per Year, in Clubs of Ten, and One to Getter-up of Club. *All Postage Paid by the Publishers.*

PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, delivered by Carriers and Agents at 15 cents per week.

Address
JAMES P. BARR & CO.

REJECT QUAY!

It is given out that the Democrats of the Senate may refuse to confirm the nomination of Colonel Quay as Recorder of this city. If there can be good objections made to his character or competency, it's the plain duty of the Senate to reject him. If his fitness can't be assailed, his rejection would be simply an act of folly.—*Philadelphia Times.*

We think the *Times* in error, and that the Democrats of the Senate are bound to reject QUAY, even admitting his qualifications, for the same reason they opposed the Recorder bill. The bill meant QUAY; it was an indirect way of pensioning him on the treasury for partizan service; and the only result of a failure to confirm is that Colonel QUAY will not have a "sure thing" of fifty or sixty thousand dollars a year for ten years. The next Legislature will probably repeal the law, which all the Philadelphia papers, the City Council, and the Municipal Reform Association unite in saying is needless.

If the office was of the ordinary character, such as QUAY now holds, the Senators would probably be censurable in rejecting him. The man is good enough in his way, and is an adept in political wire-pulling; but the office is of an extraordinary character. It is to pension QUAY. That was conceded when the bill was first introduced, and the simple question for Democratic Senators is, whether having opposed the bill as a monstrous outrage they will by their votes carry out its avowed purpose and "fix" Colonel QUAY for ten years, where he can do the Democratic party a great deal of harm, by replenishing the Radical treasury, now in a somewhat impecunious condition, because of HAYES' prohibition of forced levies on office holders. Reject QUAY! He is the meat and marrow of the Recorder job.

JEFFERSON'S GRAVE.

The discussion on the passage of the bill in the House the other day appropriating $5,000 for the repair of the monument over the grave of THOMAS JEFFERSON, brought out from Mr. COX the statement:

> "After Jefferson's death there were found in his escritoire some memoranda in regard to his grave, providing for a shaft of granite, with the inscription which he desired to be placed on that monument. That monument is now broken, and the other graves and property around it in similar shameful neglect and decay. This is beyond expression mortifying to those who know the origin of our Independence or love the intellectual heroes of our elder day. The inscription can not be found. It is all effaced. The monument is in a scandalous condition. It will be shameful to the American people if, when their Representatives know the truth, they do not apply the remedy. Every year during the summer pilgrims go to Monticello as to a sacred shrine, to see the place where the author of the Declaration of Independence lived and where he is buried. I do hope that we may do something at least to put that simple grave in repair, and hereafter, if the American Congress should choose to erect in this city a suitable monument to the great fame of the third President of the United States, I shall be among the first to welcome any such movement."

The inscription which Mr. JEFFERSON wished to be placed over his grave was, "Here was buried THOMAS JEFFERSON, author of the Declaration of American Independence, of The Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia." It is proposed to restore the inscription and repair the obelisk. The brick wall around the grave has been blown down, and general ruin and dilapidation are visible in the grave-yard as well as in the house of JEFFERSON, which is described by parties who have recently visited it as a perfect wreck. Monticello is to be sold soon under a judicial decree, and we notice that "Shadwell," on which estate JEFFERSON was born, is also to be sold at public sale, under legal proceedings. The war and what came after it has played havoc with the old family estates in Virginia.

THE most disgraceful bit of jobbery for the benefit of a leading Ring politician, that has ever emenated from a CAMERON Legislature, was completed in all its parts at Harrisburg on Friday. The Philadelphia Recorder bill was passed through the House with the Senate amendments, enrolled by the clerks, messaged to the Governor, signed by the Governor, and the name of M. S. QUAY sent to the Senate by the Governor as Recorder of Philadelphia for the term of ten years, all in the space of half an hour. There is something approaching the sublimity of political rascality, in the insulting and bold way in which the scheme was carried through. HARTRANFT played his part to perfection, showing himself, as he always does when the occasion presses, the merest toady of the ring. He has not improved a jot since he wrote the "dear YERKES" letters and went "snacks" with EVANS in that $7,000 loan. Let him pass. He will soon be in obscurity.

QUAY is not and never has been a resident of Philadelphia, except for the purpose of holding this $50,000 office. We have no doubt half the past year's assests of the job will go into DON CAMERON'S campaign fund. The Philadelphia City Councils, by a unanimous vote, protested against the bill, and all the Philadelphia papers opposed it. Every Senator and Representative from Allegheny county voted for it except PETER ZERN.

THE stout resolve of certain members of the Harrisburg House of Representatives to hold the Recorder's fat-salary bill as a hostage for the Railroad-freight bill and the oil Pipe Line bill soon vanished into thin air before the all-powerful pressure brought to bear in favor of the Recorder's bill.—*Philadelphia Ledger of yesterday.*

The Republican members from the oil regions, including some of the loudest mouthed champions of the Free Pipe bill and the anti-Discrimination bill, sold out to MACKEY on Thursday. They had it in their power, as the *Ledger* says, to hold the Recorder bill as a hostage for the measures demanded by their constituents, but they weakened under the blandishments of the CAMERON ring. If the Republican representatives from Armstrong, Mercer, Warren, Erie, Venango, Crawford and Lawrence had stood out, the programme hinted at by the Philadelphia *Ledger*, which had been determined on at one time as the only way to secure justice to the oil regions, could have been carried out. But the poor fellows hadn't the backbone, and they sold out the oil producers to pass one of the most audacious pieces of ring robbery that disgraces the statutes of the State. We hand these limber-backed gentlemen over to their constituents. The oil men have been betrayed by their own representatives.

THE Philadelphia *Telegraph* is authority for the rumor that a resolution will be introduced into the House setting forth that the statue commission's selections are not proper and that MUHLENBURG and FULTON are not the best representatives of the State that could have been selected, HENRY ARMITT BROWN, opposes in a letter to the Philadelphia *Times*, offers the selections:

> The selection of the Virginia brigadier and the inventor who lived and moved and had his inventions outside of Pennsylvania as the chosen representative twain of our State will not relieve us from future danger of the taunt I often had thrown at Pennsylvania by my college mates in other days: "Hail to the great men of Pennsylvania—Benjamin Franklin of Boston, Robert Morris of England and Albert Gallatin of Switzerland!" It is rather a fresh, but not needed, instance, of our great capacity for putting our worst foot foremost. Muhlenberg's biographer says he "removed to Pennsylvania" early in November, 1783, having been all the war a Virginian and commissioned by that State. Fulton left Pennsylvania when about twenty-one years old, then went to Europe, remained till he was forty-one, when he lived and "practiced" in New York till his death, in 1815.

We dread the idea of the Legislature attempting to improve on the Commission's choice. It would probably order statues of CAMERON senior and ROBERT W. MACKEY.

THE mention of the name of Chief Justice AGNEW, in connection with a nomination for the Supreme bench, of which he has been for years the chief and foremost representative, has elicited the greatest feeling throughout the State. It is certain the CAMERON Ring intend to throw him overboard, because he gave an opinion in relation to Governor HARTRANFT and his clerk, Attorney General LEAR, that did not exactly suit their majesties. They claimed to be above the law, but Judge AGNEW stood by the side of the people and against the arrogant assumption of those clothed in authority.

We have no idea what the National or Democatic Conventions will do in regard to Supreme Judge, because the delegates comprising these bodies are not owned by anybody, but we do know the Republican Convention will nominate just whoever MACKEY and CAMERON indicates. The delegates are slaves, as are all who submit to their dictation. They have selected HOYT and STERRETT, and the 15th of May will record the result.

IN Philadelphia, on Thursday, two young women were burned to death, by a fire that was kindled by one of them treading on a friction match. Their clothes caught fire, and they died a horrible death. This recalls a common danger from matches, and should be a warning to keep them out of places where they may be ignited to the hazard of life and property. The proper place for them is in a covered metal safe, and great care should be observed in handling them in dwellings. A great many fires occur from carelessness in lighting matches or from throwing them down while the stalks are aflame, and lives are lost and property destroyed frequently by this sort of negligence. To prevent such calamities housekeepers should make it a rule to be careful with matches themselves, and impress all around them with the importance of watchfulness when using them, even though they be of the kinds labeled "Safety" and the like.

> WAR has broken out anew between the Wallace and Barr people, it is said, relative to the State ticket. This clearly indicates that Dill has the inside track for the Gubernatorial nomination, and that there is to be some kicking in the traces. If Barr attempts to make peace with the Nationals, he will fail in his efforts. The Democratic party will not give itself away in advance.—*Gazette.*

This is sad, and there might be a great deal in it if one could find it out. We are persuaded that the editor of the *Gazette* is so badly dazed by the condition of affairs in the Republican party, that he is not responsible for what he says about Democrats, or else he seeks relief from the perplexities and uncertainties of his own party, by forcasting with precision the inner workings of the Democrats. We are on speaking terms with the BARR people, and have failed to hear of any war with WALLACE or any other man; they are not on any slate nor making any, but stand ready to fulfill whatever obligations or contracts they undertake.

THE Episcopal brethren are not to be trifled with, in any case of moral delinquency by their spiritual leaders, such as that which made the BEECHER sensation. The story of the fall of Bishop MCCOSKREY, for forty years Bishop of the diocese of Michigan, told elsewhere, is a painful one; but the prompt action of the authorities of the diocese, in quietly and summarily disposing of it, merits commendation. There was no sensational church trial, with its nasty developments, but a quiet hearing by the Standing Committee of the Diocese, composed of some of the ablest men of the State, and the forced resignation of the Bishop and his withdrawal to Europe. Only after this has been accomplished is the affair made public. Bishop MCCOSKREY is a native of Pennsylvania, a graduate of West Point, about seventy years of age, and has been Bishop of Michigan since 1838.

TWEED left no will. It would have been a confession that he held property, and the law would have laid its hand upon it. He died without assets. But he put a good deal of property out of his hands in 1871—the bulk, estimated at $2,000,000, to his son, though it realized but $806,600. There was realized from his yacht, stocks, mortgages and jewelry $650,000. Seventeen lawyers employed by him got $445,000 of this, $147,500 was wasted as "hush money," $60,000 was expended in his effort to escape, and the remainder was used up in one way or another so completely that he was actually insolvent at the time he concluded to make confession of his misdoings.

CONKLING'S, like MRS. TILTON'S, confession fails to excite great interest, for the reason that what is true is not new, and what is new don't amount to much. The public long since discounted the material point in CONKLING'S admissions, and if there is anybody hurt by the revelations it is the Senator from New York. Unless he manifests more pluck in relation to HAYES in his place in the Senate, he must pass from the scene as a sore head. He ceased to defend when he failed to control, and will fall short of impressing the public e is moved by any higher motive than self, in his public or private complaints against the administration.

ALL the Democratic papers of the State, received since the passage of the bill to pension QUAY and provide a CAMERON corruption fund, demand that the Democratic Senators reject the nomination.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE Philadelphia *Times* cyphers it out that last week the Pennsylvania Legislature put in from sixteen to eighteen hours' hard work, which cost the State something like thirty thousand dollars, or eighteen hundred dollars an hour.

NEW pipe-lines, with a capacity of transmitting 4,000 to 7,000 barrels of oil per day, have been laid from the Bradford oil region to Salmanaca, New York. "Thus the greasy fluid," says the Philadelphia *Record*, "is slipping away from us into the hands of our competitors." Serves you right.

THE lively little Republic of Switzerland is the first to answer the invitation sent out by this country asking other nations to take part in an international congress in order to discuss and settle the rates of value between gold and silver. Switzerland promptly answers that she is ready to participate.

THE Czar of Russia is a strong protectionist. It is stated he has imposed a duty of $3 50 a barrel on all foreign refined petroleum. This is a protective tariff for the growing oil regions of Baku. The oil wells of that Russian district, on the western shores of the Caspian Sea, vary from 40 to 200 barrels each.

BOSTON has 2,227 licensed places where liquor is sold, and the license revenue amounts to $274,865. The traffic is under the supervision of a license board, who only grant licenses to persons of good character, where no objection is made. In case of objection by neighboring residents, a license is always refused.

THE Boston *Post* holds that if MONTGOMERY BLAIR'S movement has no other merit, it shows him to be a man of pluck; and that is a quality of which there is no redundancy among the public men of our day. It adds that if it accomplishes no higher purpose than to keep afresh healthful remembrance of the great national wrong, it will serve a useful purpose.

J. BLAKE WALTERS, Esq., who will administer the Treasurer's office under Colonel NOYES from next May, was in the city yesterday. He will, he says, conform literally to the acts of Assembly in all that relates to the public funds, without regard to who is affected, and if there is anything crooked about the vaults he will endeavor to have them straightened. He has work before him.

JUDGE BLACK wants the gentle but impecunious BELKNAP to dance up to the tune of $5,000, for words wasted before the United States Senate, in his behalf. There is not a court in the United States but what will give a decision for the lawyer and whatever fee he choose to name. These lawyers are kind to one another in this respect, and we feel assured the Judge will get a judgment if he don't get the money.

THE House, on the motion of a Confederate Brigadier from Texas, has amended the Senate bill increasing the pension of General JAMES SHIELDS from $30 to $50 per month, so as to make it $100 per month, and then passed the bill. A pension of $100 per month is not equal to the pay of a Brigadier General on the retired list, but it is very likely all that General SHIELDS will get, and he may find solace in remembering that a half loaf is better than no bread.

THE New York *Tribune*, which predicted the Silver bill would send gold up to the twenties, and stop the funding of the bonds at a low rate of interest, says:

> It is understood that the Rothschilds sent a cable dispatch a few days ago agreeing to dispose of $10,000,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds under the contract recently entered into with the new 4½ per cent. Syndicate; and this amount was taken to Europe by Mr. Conant. A member of the New York Syndicate that last week entered into an agreement with the Secretary to sell bonds, says of the $10,000,000 already delivered in this city to the Syndicate, over $3,000,000 have been sold, and we expect to dispose of the entire $50,000,000 before September. It is safe to say the exportation of government bonds has fairly set in, and the importation business in this class of securities is at an end.

The *Tribune's* hindsight is a great deal more reliable than its foresight.

British Land Owners.

Apropos of the recent murder of Lord Leitrim in Ireland, Col. Forney sends from London an interesting budget of figures, showing how the soil of Great Britain is parceled out to the titled few. Lord Leitrim owned 95,000 acres, and got from them a rental of over $100,000 a year, by hard treatment of his tenants. The great landowners of Great Britain are divided as follows: 42 holding 100,000 acres and upwards; 72 holding 50,000 up to 100,000; 233 holding from 20,000 to 50,000 acres; 490 holding from 10,000 to 20,000 acres; 611 holding from 6,000 to 10,000; 1014 holding from 3,000 to 6,000 acres; making in all 2512 persons who possess the choice real estate of Great Britain—most of them noblemen who own in right of conquest, bequest, descent and purchase 3,910,572 acres in Ireland. About 5,210,117 acres are rented in Ireland at $15,000 a year for each 3000 acres. There are 20,316,129 acres of land in Ireland. In Scotland the peers own 6,315,648 acres, and 7,802,515 acres are rented at $15,000 for every 3000. There are 18,996,694 acres of land in Scotland. In England there are over 30,394,573 acres of land, of which 5,218,372 are held by peers of nobility, and 7,393,147 rented at $16,000 for every 3000 acres. The peers own 5,700,818 acres in Wales, and 8,586,555 acres are rented at $15,000 for every 3000 acres. The assassination of Lord Leitrim, says Col. Forney, has revived the slumbering feelings of the people on this great monopoly of the soil of Great Britain by a comparatively small number of titled families. All information shows that he was one of a large class—a hard, exacting, bitter man—violent, prejudicial and intolerant.

Insurance in Pennsylvania.

We have received the fifth annual report of Commissioner Foster on the fire and marine insurance companies of Pennsylvania. The whole number of companies embraced in the report is 356, of which 144 are of other States and 18 foreign companies: there are 54 joint stock and 140 mutual companies of Pennsylvania. Seventeen companies, with an aggregate capital of $3,442,700, have withdrawn from the State during the year, and fifteen companies, with a capital of $4,221,478, have been admitted to do business. Two joint stock companies and three mutual companies of Pennsylvania have dissolved and seven new mutual companies have been organized. The business of the year shows an increase of risks over 1876 of $464,014,811, a decrease of $1,845,730 in premiums received, and an increase of $2,276,311 in losses paid. This is to say, the companies assumed a largely increased risk, for which they received less premium and paid greater losses. The increased ratio of losses to premium receipts in the case of this State is mainly attributable to the disastrous marine business of the past year. On the fire business alone the ratio of loss to premium was 58 per cent. while on the marine and inland alone it was as high as 83 per cent. The total Pennsylvania business of all the companies during the year was $7,220,256, and the total losses paid in Pennsylvania, $4,487,591. The Commissioner deprecates the multiplication of weak mutual companies, which have no room to grow and which a few severe losses would wipe out of existence, and pertinently says: "In fact, the insurance business, both stock and mutual, is overdone, and is now suffering all the evils of excessive competition. The mutual business of this State could be transacted at much less cost, and with much more satisfaction to the insured, if the numerous companies now leading a hand-to-mouth existence were discontinued." The Commissioner also finds fault, none too strongly, with the practice of all but the strongest companies of dividing more than their actual earnings, and he closes his report with a forcible exposition of the "unjust, unequal and oppressive character" of the taxes imposed upon insurance companies by the laws of this State.

◆

EX-SENATOR LOGAN has written an open letter to Senator Sargent animadverting upon the latter's substitute for the House bill providing for the appointment of General Shields to the retired list. He sees no reason for the insertion of his own name in that substitute, for he is neither old nor decrepit, and asks no largess from the Government. He asks the Senator why if he wishes to defeat the bill, he does not fight it on its merits, and goes on to urge that the bill should be passed. This is one paragraph from Logan's letter:

> "If the object be to defeat the purpose of placing Gen. Shields' name upon the retired list of the army, let it be done in an open fight. *Strike him* as he did his enemies on the field of battle, square in the body, but not over the heads of others. Say that he is not entitled to it. Not because he does not deserve well of his adopted country, *for he does.* Not because he was not a brave and gallant soldier in two of our great wars, *for he was.* Not because he was not wounded almost unto death in both, *for he was!* Not because he is not old, *for he is!* Not because he is not now suffering from his wounds, *for he is!* Not because he is not very poor and needy, *for he is!* Not because he does not come under every requirement that would have placed him on the retired list in the army now, *for he does!*"

KEARNEY, the leader of the agitators and Communists in San Francisco, is a Catholic, and so are many of his followers. The situation has become serious, and Archbishop Allemany has issued a pastoral letter, which has had an excellent effect. In the course of it he says:

> "As the murderer, sooner or later, comes to light, and pays with his life the penalty due his crime, so the seditious man is generally overtaken by dishonor and the avenging hand of society. The mad disturbers of the peace of Paris, a few years ago, have mostly come to disgrace, to prison, or to the scaffold, and the thoughtless people who, at first, attend turbulent meetings through curiosity, and continue to encourage such disorder by their presence, are generally misled into sedition, and not seldom become the first victims of strife and blood; while the good Christian—the good member of society—stays at home, avoids the plotters of sedition, stands by the legally constituted authorities, and thus discharges his duty to God and society. We, therefore, admonish, and even require, every one to stay away from such seditious, anti-social and anti-Christian meetings."

◆

IF all the counties of Virginia have the same capacity for whisky that Rockbridge has, and the manipulators of the Moffet Register are as honest as they appear to b at the intellectual capital of the Old Dominion, the readjustment and repudiation plan, by which she is trying to cheat her creditors, will both be unnececssary. According to the Lexington *Gazette* the bell-punch yields more than double the whole county's tax levy for roads, schools and carrying on the county government, and if the rest of the State pans out on drinks in the same ratio the punch will yield $1,500,000 for the current year. It is evident that the citizens of Rockbridge are determined to pay off the State's debt or to have the delirium tremens.

◆

PEOPLE who read Mrs. Tilton's confession should compare it with the retraction she made of the first admission of her guilt. Here it is.

> "Wearied with importunity, and weakened by sickness, I gave a letter inplicating my friend Henry Ward Beecher, under assurance that would remove all difficulties between me and my husband. That letter I now revoke. I was persuaded to it—almost forced—when I was in a weakened state of mind. I regret it and recall its statements. I desire to say explicitly that Mr. Beecher has never offered any improper solicitations, but has always treated me in a manner becoming a Christian and gentleman." ELIZABETH R. TILTON."

It would be charitable to conclude that she is mentally incapacitated to tell the truth.

◆

"POURPARLERS," of which we are now hearing so often in the cable news about the English and Russian controversy, simply means preliminary talks, such as would be understood by our more familiar word "parley," which has the same origin. "Pourparlers" are generally conversations between diplomatic functionaries, when the case they have to deal with does not admit of written communications. The latter are too formal, and carry with them too much in the nature of binding committal—and, therefore, when the diplomats are not quite ready to commit themselves to paper, they indulge in a free talk and call it "pourparler."

◆

Severity of Senatorial Virtue.

[Troy (N. Y.) Times.]

A demi-mondaine of Washington obtained a front seat in the Senate gallery one day last week, and dropped from her coign of vantage a perfumed billet-doux upon the desk of a dignified senator beneath. He read it, and sent for the deputy sergeant-at-arms, and that stern official led the fair and frail one out of the gallery by her tiny, shell-like ear.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

THERE are twenty-four National Greenback clubs in Crawford county.

THE Lancaster *Intelligencer* wants Furman Sheppard nominated for Supreme Judge.

R. L. GEORGE is a Democratic candidate for a legislative nomination in Cambria county.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* gives warning that Hoyt's real competitor will be Billy Armstrong, who will go to the Republican Convention backed by the nomination of the National party.

THE Grand Jury of Mercer county has declined to bring an indictment against Senator George W. Wright, of that district, who was accused of using illegal means to secure his election.

THE Huntingdon *Journal* says that the appointment of Hall Musser as postmaster at that place was opposed by nine-tenths of the Republicans of the county. The *Journal* is a Republican organ.

MR. WILLIAM MCLELLAN, now the oldest member of the Chambersburg bar in practice, is announced as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President Judge of the Franklin and Fulton district.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says Grow is in that city and claims to have sixty delegates already instructed positively for him. As only half of the counties have so far chosen delegates this is a large proportion.

IT appears that the postmasters at New Castle, Lawrence county, helped to fix the Mercer county delegates for Grow, and the papers see in this unmistakable indications that Grow is the administration candidate.

THE Mercer County Republican committee selected H. B. Bowser, J. J. Morrow and Thomas Perry delegates to the State Convention, and instructed for Jackson for Secretary of Internal Affairs. They are for Grow for Governor.

THE Philadelphia *Times* says it is reasonably certain that when Colonel Quay shall resign to enter upon the duties of the Recorder's office, Deputy Secretary Linn of Bellefonte, will be promoted to the Secretaryship of the Commonwealth.

M. MILES is the delegate to the Republican State Convention from Warren county. I. S. Alden was nominated for Senatorial delegate. They are instructed for Stone for Lieutenant Governor, but are without instructions for Governor. The Warren *Mail* says they prefer Grow.

THE Philadelphia *Telegraph* has a dispatch from Harrisburg with this wonderful bit of information: "A new aspirant for the Lieutenant-Governorship on the Democratic ticket has come to the front in the person of T. O'Leary, Jr., familiarly known as 'General McCandless' young man.'"

THE Democrats of Adams county have elected Hon. Wm. McSherry and Frank Ebert representative delegates to the State Convention and have instructed them to support Senator Dill, for Governor, and Jacob Ziegler, Lieutenant-Governor. The vote on the question of instructions was nineteen in favor to eighteen against.

THE following named are the delegates from Montgomery county to the Democratic State Convention: Senatorial, John Linderman; Representative delegates, Charles H. Palmer, George W. Rogers, Thomas G. Ritter, John Tracy and George H. Hartzel. They were instructed to support Hon. Henry P. Ross for Supreme Judge.

> JUDGE STERRETT is represented by somebody writing from Philadelphia to the Allegheny *Mail* as being "very popular" in Lancaster county. The writer evidently has never been in our county or he would have learned that the Republicans of the "Old Guard" are eminently satisfied with Judge Agnew on the Supreme Bench, and earnestly desire that he be retained there.—*Lancaster New Era, Republican.*

OF the Philadelphia delegates to the Republican State Convention, the *Times* sets down from thirty to thirty-three of the delegates as for Edwin H. Fitler of Phiadelphia, for Governor on the first ballot, and they will stick if there is the slighest probability of his nomination. If not, they will scatter, but Colonel Hoyt will get the majority in that case, and probably all. Fitler is a mere blind to cover the delegation going in a body for Hoyt.

THE New York *Herald* has a special giving an account of a meeting of a number of prominent Pennsylvania Republicans at Harrisburg, at the instance and at the residence of Simeon Cameron, on Tuesday night last. The special says:

> The conference was to discuss the policy to be pursued by the party in dealing with the issues raised by the attitude of President Hayes. A proposition was submitted that the Convention ought to ignore Mr. Hayes and omit all reference to him in the platform. This called out some opposition and, to the surprise of the majority, quite a number of the party proposed an indorsement of Mr. Hayes by the party. Hereupon Kemble took the floor and indignantly denounced any such proceeding. He not only did not favor indorseing Mr. Hayes, but he thought that those present who espoused the policy of the President should leave the house. Nearly a dozen of his listeners immediately took the hint and their hats and vacated the premises, leaving Messrs. Cameron and Kemble to continue the operation of cutting out work for the Convention.

A WASHINGTON special to the Philadelphia *Times* makes these statements as regards Speaker Randall and other Democrats, which may be taken with many grains of allowance:

> Speaker Randall is openly coaching Hendrick B. Wright for Governor, and is directing his efforts to have Wright made the National candidate at the Philadelphia convention, hoping thereby to send him to Pittsburgh with sufficient strength to carry the nomination there. Senator Wallace has not taken an active part in the contest for nominations in Pennsylvania, but as he lives in Dill's district his section will undoubtedly favor Dill's nomination. The Democratic members of Congress generally refuse to entertain the proposition to allow the Nationals to name their candidate for Governor, and they point to the Greeley failure as a thing that will not bear repetition. Most of them look to a direct or indirect fusion with the Nationals on one or more of the State officers, and especially on members of the Legislature, but they insist that the candidate for Governor should be the natural choice of the Democratic organization. Hopkins is well liked by his Democratic associates who served with him in the last Congress, but most of them in the present Congress are from the east of the Alleghenies, and they sympathize with their constituencies in favor of Dill. The leaders of both sides here seem to have settled down in the belief that Hoyt and Dill will be the Gubernatorial antagonists, and that all accommodation, if any, with the Nationals will be on some of the other offices. Cameron is outspoken in opposition to the fusion with the Nationals, and declares that the Republican convention will not even seriously entertain the question.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE latest official census gives Italy a population of 26,803,154 souls.

THE Duke of Argyll owns 175,114 acres and has a yearly income of $252,000.

IN one week of March five undergraduates of Oxford "went over to Rome."

JOHN BRIGHT will in August have represented Birmingham for twenty-one years.

WACHTEL has been engaged to make a tour of Denmark during the month of May.

ROSSINI'S money—or the bulk of it—goes to the support of aged or infirm singers.

IT is now the mode in England to be buried in an open wicker-work coffin filled with flowers.

MISS CELIA LOGAN has written a play for Mr. F. B. Warde, with which he intends to star next season.

THE study of the German language is to be retained in the St. Louis schools. The vote of the board was 16 to 11.

THE municipality of Florence has suspended payments for three months, causing a profound commotion among its creditors.

IT is calculated that at the present rate of destruction, the pine forests of this country will be exhausted in thirty to fifty years.

THE pot will keep bilin' and de cabbage will burn, but never burn up. You all will be like dat cabbage if you don't repent.—Richmond (Va.) exhorter.

THE Secretary of State is urged by the Methodist Episcopal Church Association of Baltimore to close the American Department of the Paris Exposition on Sundays.

HON. F. W. HUGHES was thrown from his carriage in Pottsville on Monday afternoon. His horse ran away with him. His collar bone was broken and his body badly bruised.

A MAN named Augustus Aull, 25 years of age, killed himself in Cincinnati, on Monday. His wife, in delicate health, was so overwhelmed with grief that she died on Monday evening.

GENERAL GARFIELD, who was one of the six officers who composed the court-martial which tried Fitz John Porter, says that the latter only escaped the death penalty by a single vote.

A MANUFACTURING corporation at Fall River, Mass., figured their business so closely as to know exactly when it was necessary to reduce the wages of their operatives, but were blind enough to allow their treasurer to default for half a million without knowing anything about it until his confession.

M. DALOU is completing for the Queen a group, to be placed in the private chapel at Windsor, commemorating five of Her Majesty's grandchildren. Three of the babes, who were still-born, lie in the lap of an angel, and the other two stand at either side of his knee. The delicate execution of the group is highly praised by those who seen it.

GENERAL FREMONT is in Washington. He is shortly to become the president of a railway in the North. Mrs. Fremont is on Staten Island, and a well known musician recently said to her that she was the most entrancing and appreciative talker he ever met. It is their daughter, Miss Fremont, whose hand is said to be so beautiful.

MRS. BOUCICAULT (Agnes Robertson) has a boy eight years old who has concieved the plot of a play wherein the catastrophe is that of the foundering of a ship pierced full of holes by a swordfish hired to perform this deed by a friend of the family who was not invited to tea. Mrs. Boucicault is coming to this country this summer.

MRS. DICKENS has become reconciled with her sister, Mrs. Hogarth, who after the seperation of the novelist from his wife, became his housekeeper, and of whom he said she was "the best and truest friend man ever had." There was some scandal at one time about this relationship, but it has been entirely dispelled. Mrs. Dickens and Mrs. Hogarth live together.

MR. JAMES MCHENRY, whose name is familiar as a party in Atlantic and Great Western litigation, is an American who lives in London. His residence of Holland Park is notable because Napoleon and Eugenie and the Grants have been guests there. Bierstadt's "Vesuvius" is one of its art treasures. Mr. McHenry has recently lost the last one of thirteen children.

LONDON *Truth*:—"The wits of Athens are responsible for this. On the recent visit of General and Mrs. Grant to Greece the distinguished visitors were introduced to the King and Queen. Said Mrs. Grant on her return from the palace, 'Why was I told that the Queen understood English so well? I made use to her majesty of the word "skedadelled," and she seemed quite stumped.'"

JOHN GORDON, of Cluny, one of the largest and best landlords in Scotland, holding all 107,533 acres of land, is dead. His tenants have lost a true friend, for he was always ready to help their interests in property as well as his own. At the time of his death "Cluny" was spending between £50,000 and £60,000 on the construction of a harbor for the fishermen of Banffshire.

THE British revenues for the fiscal year which closed March 31st were $398,816,495, an increase of $5,991,315 over the previous year. The chief sources of the British revenue were about 137 millions from excise duties, 100 millions from customs, 55 millions from stamps, 29 millions from the income tax, 13 millions from the land tax, 30 millions post-office profits, and nearly 6 millions telegraph profits.

DICK RICE was traveling westward through Nevada, and being generous, he gave room in his wagon to two men whom he overtook. The three men camped together that night. On the following morning one of the strangers went to a settlement, quarrelled with some miners, and killed one of them. A mob chased him back to the camp, where Rice joined in his defence. The mob then hanged them all, in spite of Rice's protest that he knew nothing of his companions.

EX-GOVERNOR REUBEN CHAPMAN of Alabama comes forward with a new method for the next Democratic National Convention. He wants that body to be divided into two parts, one composed of Representatives of each state and the other of delegates from the Congressional districts, the concurrence of the two bodies to be necessary before a candidate is nominated. Between such an arrangement as this and the two-thirds rule there would be protracted music before the Convention could agree on a candidate.

THEIR STORY.

I

They walked beside the summer sea,
And watched the slowly dying sun;
And "O," she said, "come back to me,
My love, my own, my only one!"
But while he kissed her fears away,
The gentle waters kissed the shore,
And, sadly whispering, seemed to say,
He'll come no more! he'll come no more!

II.

Alone beside the autumn sea
She watched the sombre death of day:
And "O," she said, "remember me,
And love me, darling, far away!"
A cold wind swept the watery gloom,
And, darkly whispering on the shore,
Sighed out the secret of his doom—
He'll come no more! he'll come no more!

III.

In peace beside the winter sea,
A white grave glimmers in the moon;
And waves are fresh, and clouds are free,
And shrill winds pipe a careless tune.
One sleeps beneath the dark blue wave,
And one upon the lonely shore;
But, joined in love beyond the grave,
They part no more! they part no more!

—William Winter.

SINGERS AND DIAMONDS.

How Great Singers and Actresses Buy Diamonds.

[St. Louis Post.]

Mr. Speyer, the well-known diamond merchant of this city, gave our reporter the following anecdotes of some great singers with whom he has had transactions:

"Prima donne," said Mr. Speyer, "are good judges generally of the articles, and rarely buy a stone unless they think they can realize as much for it as they paid, should they want to dispose of it. Kellogg, for instance, is a capital judge of diamonds. If she look at one and says that stone has a flaw, it is utterly useless to attempt to prove that it has not. She is self-willed."

"How did you come to sell to so many professionals?"

"Whenever I got anything good in the way of diamonds, and heard they were coming to St. Louis, I would keep them and make it my business to call on them. Every artist of note that has visited St. Louis I have sold to."

"Can you name some of the stars whom you have supplied?"

"I have sold diamonds to Christine Nilsson, Parepa Rosa, Kellogg, Cary, Mrs. Charles Moulton, Capoul, Brignoli, Mrs. Seguin, Mme. Vanzant, Caroline Richings; also Adelaide Neilson, Janauschek, Clara Morris, Fanny Davenport, Lydia Thompson, Lotta, Edwin Booth, Jefferson, Florence, McKee Rankin; Maas, Tom Karl, W. Carleton, and innumerable others. Sometimes, too, it was curious how I sold them."

"Can you tell me a few instances?"

"Well I tried to sell Pauline Lucca some, but she, smiling good humoredly, said: 'My dear child, I have got more diamonds than I know what to do with.' When Christine Nilsson was her I had a splendid diamond weighing five-and-a-half carats, which I was anxious to sell her. She was in the city for a week. On Tuesday I showed her the diamond, but the thing dragged along until Friday came, and she was to leave on Saturday night. I determined, as I was sitting in the store, to bring the matter to a conclusion.

"I walked to the hotel; it was a dull, dreary, rainy afternoon in November; and when I arrived there I thought if I sent up my card she might be in *negligé* and not inclined to see me. So I walked up to her room and knocked at the door, when 'Come in' was called. Evidently she imagined it to be the boy. I walked hurriedly to the center of the room and the prima donna was reclining in a calico wrapper in *deshabille* on the sofa. Mrs. Donaldson, her companion was also present. I apologized for my intrusion and came to the purpose of my visit. She examined the stone attentively and then asked if she might take it from the room. I said yes and she went out with it.

I then turned to Mrs. Donaldson, who had been examining a diamond ring in my store and delicately told her I was anxious to sell to Miss Nilsson for the sake of the advertisement, and if she would use her influence in my behalf, I would present her with the ring. Just then Henry Jarrett, her agent, came in. I also secured his aid, and he said: 'Rely on me, my boy; never mind the woman; I've the influence.' Nilsson returned and immediately they began talking in French, and it ended by her giving me a draft on August Belmont, of New York, for $4,000.

"When Adelaine Neilson was stopping at the Southern with her husband, Phil. Lee, I went there to sell her a pair of diamond earrings for $5,050. As I entered the hotel a telegram came for her. I had a presentment that I ought to make the sale before she got the telegram, so I said to Harvey Willard, the clerk: 'Harvey, do me the favor not to send that despatch up before I come down.' He promised, and I consummated the sale. Phil. Lee came down with me to go to the bar and take a drink, when the clerk handed him a telegram. It ran: "Your offer for $10,000 cash and $8,000 on time for property accepted!"

"It came from Chicago. Turning to me Lee said: 'By George, Speyer, if I had got that dispatch before I would not have brought those diamonds!' Kellogg on her last visit bought a beautiful spray diamond hair ornament for $3,000. Parepa Rosa has purchased over $10,000 worth. I went to her room one afternoon at the Southern Hotel and showed them to her. She had been having some repairs done by me.

"After sitting there quite a while she said: 'Excuse me Ihave to practice to night.' I said, 'Certainly madam,' and got up to go out. Just as I reached the door she commenced playing on the piano and singing. It was magnificent. I very quietly seated my self near the door. Carl Rosa was at the table writing and did not notice me. After awhile she suddenly ceased and turned around, seeing me she ejaculated, 'My —! are you here?'

"'Yes, madam,'I replied, "If you don't stop singing I can never go.'"

THE FORTUNE OF WAR.

A Woman Married to the Man Who Hanged Her First Love.

[From the Sedalia (Mo.) Bazoo.]

A *Bazoo* reporter yesterday met a gentleman from Joplin who gave him the particulars of one of the most remarkable divorce cases of which we have ever heard. The following is the story:

A lady sued for divorce in Joplin recently, and when it came up the startling developments of which we write were brought to light, and upon their strength it was granted.

In 1863, the lady, then a young and handsome maiden, a resident of Stone County, Southwest Missouri, married a worthy young man, to whom she had long been engaged. Their union was a happy one, and as both had been reared in the vicinity and were beloved and respected by all, they received the kindest benisons of all who knew them.

But the war was raging around them, and their locality was alternately occupied by each of the contending armies. A draft was about to be made, and the young husband, a month after his marriage, concluded to take advantage of the Government's liberal offers and enlist, rather than run the risk of being forced into its ranks without any emolument save the meagre pay of a private. So he voluntarily enlisted and became a private in the ranks of the Union army.

His courage and intelligence soon gained the respect of his officers and fellowmen, and in several hard-fought battles he distinguished himself to such an extent that his name was forwarded to the department headquarters in St. Louis, and in a short time returned emblazoned in a second lieutenant's commission. The regiment was then stationed in Northern Arkansas, and at this opportune moment, when he was so near to all he held dear (for a son was born to him in his absence), he could not resist the temptation to obtain a short leave of absence and visit his wife and child.

The boon was easily obtained, and with his commission in his pocket, he mounted his horse and started for home. At length the well-remembered landmarks came to view.

He was close to home.

A few hundred yards of the leafy forest, and he would be in the opening where he could see the smoke from the cot that contained his treasures.

How he would surprise them!

How his wife would cry for joy!

How his bright-eyed babe would—

"Halt!" came a fierce order in stentorian tones, from the bush that surrounded the road. Ere he could rein in his horse in obedience to the dread summons he was, as if by magic, surrounded by twenty or thirty fierce and heavily armed men, whom his practiced eye told him were the most unrelenting foes that the uniform he wore ever had. His heart sank within him, brave as he was, for he knew there was no mercy in the breast of a bushwacker, for such they were.

A few questions were put to him by the leader of the band, but they were more for form's sake than anything else. His uniform was a mute answer for all they wished to know, while from his pockets, which rapidly turned inside out, was the commission drawn forth which made them more eager for his blood.

The leader of the band was a man near his own age, and to him he appealed and demanded that he be treated as a prisoner of war. His request was treated with derision, and a moment more his legs were pinioned, and an ominous rope with a noose at its end dangled from the limb of an adjacent tree. Again he appealed to his inhuman captors, and implored them to let him see his wife and child but for a moment before he died. But even as he supplicated the leader put the fatal loop around his neck, gave a signal with his hand, and the unfortunate man was swung off into eternity with a prayer for the widowed wife and orphan child upon his lips.

The next day the corpse was discovered swaying in the wind by a passing soldier who, stopping at the next house (which happened to be the home of the officer), told the woman that there was a man hanging dead a short distance down the road, and it was better, perhaps, he should receive a Christian burial. This was not unfrequent news in that locality, and nearly all the men being in the army, the sad work of interring the dead and caring for the wounded devolved upon the lone women. And faithfully was it done, too, for they knew not but their own loved ones were being cared for in a similar manner far off in some distant State.

So the woman procured help of others of her sex who lived in the neighborhood, and together they proceeded on their sad mission. As they approached the corpse a strange foreboding passed through the mind of the woman who led them, for there was something familiar in the suspended form, even in the midst of its unnatural surroundings. The blood rushed back to her heart as she neared it. Suddenly the breeze swayed it around, and —oh, horror! in its distorted features she beheld the linaments of her idolized husband, the father of her child, and she swooned away in a dead faint upon the ground at the feet of him who in life was her all.

Ten years had passed. And though time had healed the wounds in her heart, the love for him who had been the husband of her youth was still faithful. Her child had become a youth and needed the stern, restraining hand and experienced counsel of a father. She, too, a weak, lone woman, was tired of fighting the battle of life and yielded to the supplications of a man who bore a good character. They were married and their lives blended into a happy, even tenor of connubial existence. He treated her kindly and affectionately, was a father to her son and an honest, industrious bread-winner for them all. She loved and respected him and her future seemed to her full recompense for the weary past.

One day not long since—and it was an evil day—an old acquaintance visited him. They had in the years agone been warm friends, for they had fought together under the banners of the sunny South and oft had shared the same blanket as partisans—yes, guerrilles, bushwhackers, if you like.

Right glad they were to meet, and the husband received him cordially for old times' sake, and the wife made him welcome for the sake of her husband. One night, as they sat around the ruddy hearth after tho evening meal, the two men talked of the stirring scenes through which they had passed, and, as old soldiers will, "fought the battles o'er again."

While engaged in dwelling on reminiscences of the war, the husband remarked that he never knew how strong were the feelings of affection a man felt for his family until he himself had married, and, placing his heavy hand on his companion's knee, he said, mournfully and earnestly:

"John, I have always been sorry that I did not let that poor Yankee lieutenant see his wife and child before we strung him up ten years ago."

His wife heard the remark and slowly rose to her feet, with her face as white as marble, and her distended eyes were fixed upon her husband's face with an expression of intense horror. Twice she essayed to speak, but failed. Then, with a loud, unearthly, heart-broken scream, she fell like a corpse to the floor.

When she recovered her consciousness she had little to say. The light of her life had gone out forever. She loved her husband, for he had been good and true and kind to her. Perhaps he was not so much to blame that he killed her first love. It was the fortune of war, she supposed. But—but—she could live with him no longer. Oh, no! There came a picture from the halls of memory that bade her go.

And taking her boy she went.

She got her divorce.

All of them have used Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture. Whom? Those who heretofore suffered with Boils and Pimples, but who are now free from such annoyances.

A TINY LITTLE SONG.

[By Charles Kingsley.]

Oh! I wish I were a tiny browny bird from out the South,
Settled among the alder-holts and twittering by the stream;
I would put my tiny tail down, and put up my tiny mouth,
And sing my tiny life away in one melodious dream.
I would sing about the blossoms, and the sunshine and the sky,
And the tiny wife I meant to have in such a cosey nest;
And if some one came and shot me dead, why then I could but die,
With my tiny life and tiny song just ended at their best.

THE SILVER KINGS.

Three Richest Men in America and How They get Rich.

[Chamber's Journal.]

Seven years ago there were two Irishmen in the city of San Francisco keeping a drinking-bar of very modest pretensions, close to one of the principal business thoroughfares. Their customers were of all kinds, but chiefly commercial men and clerks. Among them was an unusually large proportion of stock and share dealers, mining-brokers and the like, who, in the intervals of speculation, rushed out of the neighboring Exchange five or six times a day for drinks. Whisky being almost the religion of California, and the two little bar-keepers being careful to sell none but the best article, their bar soon became a place of popular resort. And as no true Californian could ever swallow a drink of whisky under any circumstances without talking about silver mines or gold mines or shares in mines, it soon fell out that, next to the Stock Exchange itself, there was no place in San Francisco where so much mining talk went on as in the saloon of Messrs. Flood & O'Brien, which were the names of the two. Keeping their ears wide open, and sifting the mass of gossip that they listened to every day, these two gentlemen picked up a good many crumbs of useful information, besides getting now and then a confidential tip; and they turned some of them to such good account in a few quiet little speculations, that they shortly had a comfortable sum of money lying at their bankers. Instead of throwing in away headlong in wild extravagant ventures, which was the joyous custom of the average Californian in those days, they let it lie where it was, waiting, with commendable prudence, till they knew of something good to put it into. They soon heard of something good enough. On Fair's advice they bought shares in a mine called the Hale and Norcross, and were speedily taking out of it fifteen thousand pounds a month in dividends. This mine was the property of a company, and though it had at one time paid large and contiuous dividends, it was now supposed to be worked out and worthless. Mr. Fair, however, held a different opinion and when he came to examine it carefully he found what he expected to find —a large deposit of silver ore. Thereupon he and Flood and O'Brien together bought up all shares they could lay their hands upon, and obtained complete control of the mine."

Besides being a clever and experienced miner, Mr. Fair entertained the belief that by patient examination into holes and corners of the mine he would discover a gigantic vein of silver-bearing ore. He discovered the vein, the estimated value of which was a hundred and twenty millions sterling.

In the excitement caused by this astounding discovery it is scarcely more than the bard truth to say that San Francisco went raving mad. The vein in which the Bonanza was found, was known to run straight through the Consolidated Virginia and California mines, dipping down as it went, and could not be traced any farther. But that fact was nothing to people who were bent on having mining stock; and vein or no vein, the stock they would have. Consequently they bought into every mine in the neighborhood—good and bad alike—sending prices up to unheard-of limits, and investing millions in worthless properties that have never yielded a shilling in dividends, and never will. When Flood had bought a large quantity of the Bonanza stock, and had assured to himself and his partners the controlling interest in the mines, he recommended all his friends to buy a little; and O'Brien did the same. Those who took the advice are now drawing their proportionate shares of dividends, amounting to about £500,000 a month. The majority of those who bought into other mines are, in Californian parlance, "busted." What these three men and their latest partner, Mackey, are going to do with their money is a curious problem, the solution of which will be watched with great interest in a year or two to come. The money they hold now is yielding them returns so enormous that maddest extravagance could make no impression on the amount.

THE ANCIENT GEEEK COSTUME.

Effort to Encourage the Classical Greek Style.

[M. D. Conway's London Letter.]

The rebellion against Puritanical ideas of life among the middle classes, the culture of household art, and of unconventional amusements, have to be carried on, as it were, in social conservatories, and it is carried on timidly enough amidst these vast hordes of Mawworm, Chadband, Stiggins & Co., who are ready to pounce on anything pretty, from a bouquet to a theatre. A lady has just made an experiment at her house near London. She invited a large company, in which every lady was to be dressed in classical Greek style, Nearly eighty ladies appeared, all in this dress, the gentlemen being in ordinary evening dress. The hostess had been animated by a desire to introduce the ancient Greek costume into English drawing-rooms, but it is probable she will be little encouraged by the results of this first attempt. The Philistines have already built up a large mythology about these fair Greek insurgents. One story, for instance, is that a lovely girl, being asked what her upper garment was, replied, "a popular," the supposition being that she meant *peplos* or *peplum*. Of course Mrs. Grundy has told her catalogue of exposures of flesh and figure for which she has such a keen eye. But in fact, the general effect of the scene was marred because Mrs. Grundy had been so largely employed by the ladies as their dressmaker. Only a few had the courage to dress anything like the Greek ladies of antiquity; the majority had simply worn the costume over thick English undergarments, which made it about as attractive as if it had been stretched over wires and wax at one of the Alexandra costume exhibitions. The necessity was especially cruel where the lady happened to be stout. The ancient Greek costume was based on an honor, not to say reverence, for the female form, which has no existence in England. Its object was to display that form, not to display itself. So far as tissue and styles are concerned, many European costumes are as much more beautiful than the Greek as a stained window is than plain glass, where the object is the window-pane and not transparency. Climate and historic combinations have determined the morale of English dress, and the Greek party has only manifested the strength of its position. Little by little the dress is becoming more beautiful, and more subordinate to the form, but its future will hardly be a renaiassance of any kind. However, the experiment is one incident of the struggle which the long Puritanized middle-class of England is making to emancipate itself from the Holy Empire of Ugliness which has so long held its iron sceptre over the North, and which seems to have made the lower classes over into its organic subjects.

JENGHIZ KAHN.

The Greatest Conqueror the World Has Ever Seen.

Temuchin, afterwards known as Jenghiz Khan, was born in the year 1162, in a Mongol tent, on the banks of the river Onon, one of the headwaters of the Amoor. His panegyrists have shown their moderation in not attributing his birth to miraculous influences; still they represent him as descended in the ninth generation from one who was not, as Gibbon says, "the immaculate conception of a virgin," but the miraculous offspring of a widow who had borne two sons to her husband. This supernatural child was dull and spiritless. When he grew up, he did nothing of any importance, and was looked upon by his neighbors as an ordinary kind of being. But the birth of Temuchin was not without its portent, for 'a clot of congealed blood like a red stone was found in his clenched fist." At the age of thirteen he lost his father, and became the head of several associated tribes, but some of these fell away from him, and he had at once to enter upon a career of warfare which ended only with his death. In the year 1206 his power had so greatly increased that he resolved "to proclaim himself the ruler of an empire." So he called an assembly of chiefs at his birthplace on the Onon, assumed the imperial title, and, at the request of the assembled chiefs, took the name of Jenghiz Khan or "Perfect Warrior." Then he conceived the idea of attacking the Kin dynasty, which reigned in Northern China, and of avenging the wrongs which he believed himself to have suffered from that Power.

Jenghiz Khan died in the year 1227, in the sixty-sixty year of his age, and was buried in the valley of Keleen, north of the Desert of Gobi. He had "forty wives save one," besides many concubines, and he had six sons. Jenghiz must undoubtedly have been a man of vast ability, and was perhaps the greatest conquerer the world has ever seen. It is apparent that he possessed that characteristic of great men, the art of selecting able assistants, of attaching them to his person, and of imbueing them with his own spirit and energy. His early wars had accustomed his Mongol followers to victory, and gave them that sense of superior prowess and that daring spirit which almost ensure success. On the other hand, his opponents were dismayed by his victories, and were horror struck by the cruelties and wholesale slaughters in which his armies indulged. It was his spirit that animated and set in motion the vast armies which accomplished such wondrous conquests; but he worked through able lieutenants, whose campaigns and successes depended more upon circumstances and opportunities than upon settled plans of conquest devised by Jenghiz himself. As the head of a mighty confederacy of warriors, the conquests effected by his armies are attributable to him, and he must also bear the everlasting odium of having caused the slaughter of millions of human beings; but some of his greatest victories were achieved, and some of the worst massacres perpetrated, when he was far absent and could have had no immediate directing influence.

It is remarkable that the Chinese writers say very little about those wholesale and indiscriminate butcheries which figure so prominently in the writings of Mohammedan and other historians. According to Mr. Howorth, who no doubt had authority for the statement, "18,470,000 human beings perished in China and Tangut alone at the hands of Jenghiz and his followers," Chinese authors tell of armies most imposing in numbers; they record the deaths of many thousands—in one instance of as many as 80,000—on the field of battle; and the sum total of the slain, if it could be arrived at, would reach a very high number, but nothing approaching to the almost inconceivable total of eighteen millions and a half. Once, and once only, are we told that the Mongols, after taking certain cities, "butchered their inhabitants." This silence about massacres can hardly be accounted for by the supposition that they were so common as to escape mention. Writers who frequently took care to record the numbers who fell upon the battle-field would have been equally if not more careful to mention any cold-blooded slaughters which followed. These authors were not indifferent to Mongol savagery; they speak of supernatural warnings which Jenghiz received against "blood-shedding" and "slaughter," but there is nothing to show that this meant more than the carnage of battle. In China it was apparently the common practice of the Mongol armies "to carry away captive men and women," for the conquerers were comparatively near home, and the prisoners had perhaps a value as slaves which saved them from slaughter. Of the general character of the Mongol warriors, however, the records are too numerous to be set aside. It is incredible that 700,000 people lost their lives, as stated, in the massacre at Mer 1,747,000 at Nishapoor, and 1,600,000 at Herat, but much as we may diminish them, the enormity of the crime is in no degree extenuated, and if the Mongols rank among the greatest warriors of the earth they are equally to be classed among the most brutal of its savages.

What Sherman Expects.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Secretary Sherman expects to have about thirty millions of silver dollars in his vault on the day set for resumption with four millions a month more coming in. The gold speculators who may want to make a "run" on the Treasury for gold must surrender thirty millions of their greenbacks before they can touch a penny of the gold. If they let go any of this silver in order to replenish their stock of greenbacks, said silver will immediately begin to flow back into the Treasury, and the gold-gamblers will have to take it again before they can reach the stock of gold behind it. They will get sick of their "run" on the Treasury if they organize one. The passage of the bill remonetizing silver was the very salvation of the resumption act. With plenty of silver, resumption is made practicable and easy; without silver, it would be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible.

Col. Forney says that there are over a thousand millions of dollars held in the private banks of England, drawing not more than one per cent. interest, held simply for safety.

THE SING-AWAY BIRD.

O say, have you heard of the sing-away bird
That sings where the Runaway river
Runs down with its rills from the bald-headed hills
That stand in the sunshine and shiver?
"O sing! sing-away! sing-away!"
How the pines and the birches are stirred
By the trill of the sing-away bird!

And the bald-headed hills, with their rocks and their rills
To the tune of his rapture are ringing,
And their faces grow young, all their gray mists among,
While the forests break forth into singing.
"O sing! sing-away! sing-away!"
And the river runs singing along:
And the flying winds catch up the song.

It was nothing but—hush! a wild white-throated thrush,
That emptied his musical quiver
With a charm and a spell over valley and dell
On the banks of Runaway river.
"O sing! sing-away! sing-away!"
Yet the song of the wild singer had
The sound of a soul that is glad.

And beneath the glad sun may a glad-hearted one
Set the world to the tune of his gladness.
The rivers shall sing it, the breezes shall wing it,
Till life shall forget its long sadness.
"O sing! sing-away! sing-away!"
Sing, spirit, who knowest joy's Giver;
Sing on, by time's Runaway river!

Lucy Larcom in St Nicholas for May.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Solid Land For Wheat.—From an English standpoint, Mr. J. J. Mech says—and so far as the question of solidity is concerned, the rule will hold good anywhere: "From long observation and experience, I am more and more convinced that a loose friable bed for wheat is a mistake, and that compression or solidity is essential to the well-doing and non-rootfalling of the crop. The old system of dibbling wheat might well be esteemed, especially in light and friable soils. The treading, and also the wedging by the dibble, had the effect of consolidating the soil. The drill has superceded the dibble, for it does the work so much more quickly, and deposits the seeds much more uniformly. A good dropper was not often to be obtained. I remember seeing lines of human beings treading the newly sown wheat on the late Mr. Woodward's farm in Worcestershire. So convinced was he about solid land for wheat that he used 24 horses for three days tramping down some newly broken up grass land after sowing it with wheat, and so got a fine upstanding crop."

After discussing the relative merits of dibbling—dropping a single grain of wheat at regular intervals, he says: "As regards the proper quantity of seed-wheat per acre, much must depend upon certain circumstances of soil, climate and fertility. No doubt, as a rule, the excess of quantity is absurdly wrong; but I will make a humble bow and deference to those who, by trying comparative quantities, have arrived at a suitable and profitable conclusion. The average increase, according to Caird, is 9 to 1. I will venture to assert that it is impossible to obtain from a sound wheat kernel, having room for development, so small a return as even a single ear, which would probably give 30 to 40 or more for 1. When I dibbled my one peck per acre of wheat (one kernel in every dibble-hole at about 4½ or 5-inch intervals) there were usually several ears from each kernel, often 10 to 25, and I know of a case in Kelvedon where a single kernel produced 108 stems and heads, but then it had no competitors. It grew on parsley bed. Liebig truly says that the greatest enemy to a wheat plant is another proximate wheat plant. From what I hear, the thin sowing light is dawning gradually on British agriculture."

How To Plow.—In his address on "Plowing" before the State Board of Agriculture of Connecticut, Professor Stockbridge said: "There are two kinds of soil on every man's farm—the agricultural soil and the subsoil. The agricultural soil may be two inches deep, or it may be nine, but it is not twenty feet. It is no deeper than the air can penetrate. If the agricultural soil is too shallow, it may be gradually deepened by lifting an inch of the subsoil at each plowing, bringing it up to the air and enriching it with manure. Our agricultural society committees, by their premiums for smooth, shiny, flat furrows, have done the community great harm. Such plowing as oftenest takes the premium is the very poorest kind of plowing. The soil is best plowed when it is most thoroughly crushed, twisted and broken, with the sod well covered. On some kinds of land I would have the furrows lapped an inch, as the Canada farmers plow. Let the air and water have a chance to circulate underneath the surface. Light lands, however, should have a flat furrow; we wish to make such lands more compact."

Holland Cattle.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* upon the question whether the names Holstein, Holderness, and Dutch cattle, apply with propriety to the same breed, says:

"I would answer that the cattle known as Holstein in this country (black and white spotted,) are imported or descendants of imported animals from Holland. Now, properly speaking, everything from Holland is Dutch; so, with propriety, these Holsteins might be called Holland or Dutch cattle, were there not unfortunately a class or breed of black and white cattle in this country, known as and recognized under the names of Dutch or Belted, which are totally different from the Holstein or Holland cattle in most respects. The Holderness cattle are now almost a distinct breed, coming from the district of Holderness, England, on the north side of the river Humber. Some two hundred years since, a few head of Holland cattle were introduced into Holderness, and they were crossed with the better class of native stock. In their descendants we have the Holderness stock of to-day, which still retain distinct traces of their Dutch origin. The Dutch or Belted cattle come from Germany. They were first raised more for their peculiar markings than their superior qualities; are almost entirely black, with a wide band or stripe of white around their middles, and are generally known in this section as Belted cattle. In answer to the question whether the so-called Belted and spotted Holsteins are the same breed of cattle, differing only in form of these color markings, I would say that most decidedly they are not the same, coming as they do from different sections of the country. Belted cattle are never seen in Holland, and are of very different form, smaller, different temperament, and yield much smaller quantities of milk than the spotted cattle. In short, the Belted cattle are not Holsteins, and not admitted to the Holstein herd book. The inquirer referred to also asks which, if either, is considered the best for the dairy farmer —that is, for milk production. The Holstein is the better by far, as above stated.

"The Holstein bulls will invariably transmit the color and stronger points of character of their offspring. This may also be true to some extent of the other breeds, but I cannot state definitely, not being so thoroughly acquainted with them. Even half-blood Holstein bulls transmit color and many of the qualities possessed by the sire."

Grapes as Bee Food.—Every farmer living in a fruit-growing district should keep a few swarms of bees, enough at least to furnish honey for his own table. There is an abundance of honey-material in the flower garden, in the meadow, in the orchard and in the vineyard to support half a dozen swarms of bees on each farm in the neighborhood. But more especially should they be kept in sections where the culture of the vine is made a specialty, for there can be no better honey food than ripe grapes. It is true that the honey bee has not been provided by nature with any means of puncturing the skin of sound fruit, but there is always more or less fruit with broken or cracked skins, sufficient for the bees to carry away. As far as any difficulty might be concerned, a few bunches could be picked each day and placed where the bees could find them, the grapes first having been bruised or the skins broken. First, in the spring, would be wild and tame flowers, then the ripe fruit, and finally, lasting until late in the fall, the grape crop. From this it is easy to see how the hives would be filled with honey, and the pleasure of having white comb honey for table use, saying nothing of what would be sold, would more than repay the cost and trouble.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

What Shade-Trees To Plant.—There is a great satisfaction in knowing what selection of shade-trees those who are competent to judge would make for road and lawn planting. Just such information is now before the public, and it will prove of great value to those who intend to beautify their road-sides or private grounds. The park commission of Washington, D. C., composed of three men of high standing in horticultural circles, have planted miles of street trees, numbering about forty thousand. The bulk of these are made up of twelve varieties, and are named herewith in the order in which the commission valued them for the purpose: White maple, American linden, American elm, scarlet maple, box elder, sugar maple, American white ash, English sycamore, button-ball, tulip-tree, honey locust, Norway maple.

This is an excellent assortment to select from for road-side planting. Each variety here named when full grown assumes handsome proportions, and most of them have brilliant and attractive foliage in the fall. In planting shade-trees along the road-side, especially in a clay country, they should be set at least fifty feet apart, for if closer there will be too much shade, and bad, wet roads in the spring will be sure to follow. This close planting should also be strenuously avoided in decorating private grounds. Any system that excludes the free access of sun and air from the dwelling-house is pernicious. Go whereever one may he will find this faulty system of close planting in vogue, and in eight cases out of ten there are two trees or shrubs on a space where one would have been enough. The plea for this is a desire for immediate effect. The remedy is to cut down in time every other tree. This last is seldom, if ever, carried out.—*Scribner.*

Curing Sheep-Worrying Dogs.—*Land and Water* gives a plan for curing sheep-worrying dogs, which we think may be more effectual with young dogs than old ones. It says: "Wrap a narrow strip of sheepskin that has much wool on it round the dog's lower jaw, the wool outward, and fasten it so that he cannot ged rid of it. Put this on him for a few times daily, and there is a chance that he will become as thoroughly disgusted as ever you could wish, with every animal of the race whose coat furnishes such odious mouthfuls; but prevention being better than cure, pay greater attention to your dog's morals during the lambing season. Dogs not led away by evil companionship rarely commence their depredations upon sober full-grown sheep. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they have previously yielded to the great temptation of running down some frisking lamb, whose animated gambols seemed to court pursuit."

Planting Potatoes.—The question has been freely mooted of late as to the best part of the Irish potato to plant. The following experiment will help to elucidate the matter, as made by a New Hampshire farmer, and given by a neighbor to the press:

A few years ago a farmer friend made an experiment with a view of settling a disputed point relative to the best portion of a potato to plant, in reference to its size and productiveness of its yield. He planted four rows of equal length, side by side, with two varieties of potatoes. In one row he planted only the "seed ends," so-called, or those containing the most eyes, which included about a third of the bulk of the tubers, and in the next row the "stem ends," the parts of the tubers which are connected with the roots. The two varieties were "pink eyes" and "peach blow." The yield of the four rows was as follows:

	Pounds
Pink eyes, stem ends	217
Pink eyes, seed ends	170
Peach blows, stem ends	225
Peach blows, seed ends	189

The potatoes raised from the stem ends were much larger than those from the others, and appeared to be from a week to ten days earlier.

The Coming Man.

Mr. Charles Reade, with a wit and invention that might be expected from his performances in imaginative literature, has discovered a new attribute, which he thinks it certain the coming man and woman will possess. What is remarkable is, that this attribute, though suggested by the brain which is above all fanciful, is a severely practical one. He says that the human phenomenon of the future will be an "ambi-dexter," or both-handed person. Bringing the whole force of his brilliant rhetoric to bear upon the subject, Mr. Reade arraigns the distinction between the right and the left hand as a relic of remote barbarism. To think, he says, that the left hand is unlucky, is to subscribe to a heathen mythology. It was a tradition of the "juvenile world," as he calls what we commonly know as ancient times. The according of distinction and superior skill to the right hand has no warrant, either in the structure of the organs, or even in human instinct. It is wholly a matter of custom by inheritance. Yet, in a long array of very rich historical learning, he shows how universal, in time and place, this custom has been. We find it in the Bible. Jacob was "the son of Rachel's right hand." Jacob blessed Ephraim with the right hand. According to Moses, it was the Lord's right hand that gave the Law. Solomon seated his mother on his right as a mark of honor. Homer and the Greek writers, Virgil and the Latin ones, closely follow the traditional use and symbolism of the two hands. "Dexterous" came from the Latin word meaning right hand, and "sinister" from that meaning the left. Even in modern tongues the same "superstition" is fixed deep; the French use "droit" the English "right," for a moral attribute as well as for a physical locality; the French "gauche," or awkward, means also "left." The same significant peculiarity is to be found in Spanish and Italian. Always it is seen that words derived from "right" are eulogistic, those from the "left" uncomplimentry and sometimes disgraceful. Mr. Reade unlocks all this store of learning to prove that the distinction is traditional, and not instinctive; and he urges the world to hasten the coming of the "Both-handed" by beginiung now to teach children to use each hand with equal skill. There would, no doubt, be great advantages in this; but we fear that Mr. Reade's own exposition shows manking too closely wedded to "righthandedness" to make the reform a rapid or easy one.—*Appleton's Journal.*

BANK ROBBERY IN COLORADO.

Cashier who Did Not Lay Down His Life in Defense of His Trust.

[Pueblo Chieftan.]

The Bank of South Pueblo was robbed last night. The building is a one-story brick structure, on Fifth street, South Pueblo, and owned and occupied by the Messrs. Banks. It contains two rooms, one used for carrying on the business, and the other as a sleeping room. Mr. H. N. banks and his brother usually slept in the building, but recently Mr. S. W. Banks, the father, was seriously injured, requiring one of the brothers to attend him, and Mr. H. N. Banks slept alone in the building.

Mr. Banks retired to bed at about half-past ten o'clock, and was awakened between one and two o'clock, and on opening his eyes saw from the light of a dark lantern two disguised men on either side of the bed. Both had white cloth over their faces. One held a cocked six-shooter at Mr. Banks' head, and the other pointed a formidable bowie-knife at his heart.

The large man said, "Make no noise," and then the two gagged Mr. Banks. They jammed a knotted handkerchief saturated with ether into his mouth, nearly strangling him, and bound it in place with another handkerchief. The small man then went into the front room and pulled down the window curtains.

On the return of the small man from the front room he said, looking at Mr. Banks, "He's asleep." This the other denied, and shaking the prisoner roughly by the right shoulder, said, "Be quiet. Don't speak a word. If you do I'll kill you." The two then took Mr. Banks between them and marched him to the safe, ordering him to open it. The safe is locked with three combination locks, all locked on different combinations. He opened two of them, and when he came to the cash chest he hesitated whether to open it or take the chances of being shot. The big man said, "open that money chest." Mr. Banks took another look at the cocked revolver and then obeyed.

The robbers helped themselves to all the banknotes in the cash-box, and then examined the large pocket-books containing valuable papers. In a small box in the safe they found a gold watch and chain, but they deemed it prudent not to take it. They stole altogether about $5,000 in money.

After their examination of the safe they escorted Mr. Banks back to his bed and tied him hand and foot. They crossed his hands behind his back and securely bound them with a leather strap half an inch wide, and then tied his feet together and to the bedstead with a stout cord. On their departure one said, "Don't utter a noise; if you do I'll come back and kill you."

EDISON AT THE CAPITAL.

The Wonderful Phonograph in Washington.

Washington, April 19.—Mr. Edison, the inventor of the phonograph, gave a number of interesting illustrations with his instrument to-day in the rooms of the Senate and the House Committee on Patents. A large number of Senators, members, ladies and others were present, and were much entertained. The phonograph repeated with wonderful precision every tone of the voice. Mr. Edison talked into his phonograph lots of little ballads, ditties and quaint sayings, and after a while he would turn the crank and they would come out again a perfect mimic of his voice. A Western member of Congress, from one of the backwoods districts, came into the room as the phonograph was repeating the following:

There was a little girl
And she had a little curl
Right in the middle of her forehead;
When this little girl was good
She was very, *very* good
And when she was bad, she was horrid.
Ha! ha! ha! ha! ha!
Well I do *de*-clare.

The Western member listened, with his mouth opening wider and wider as the words came out with marvelous distinctness from the little instrument. Finally, he clapped his hand down on his side, and said, 'Well, I'm agin that; it would never do in my deestrick; it would frighten every woman and gal around." The horrified member then walked out of the room amid the laughter of all who were present.

ANXIOUS TO BE HUNG.

Blasius Pistorius Prefers Death to Imprisonment, and so Writes

The following is the full text of a letter addressed to President Hayes by Blasius Pistorius, now confined in the Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia, under sentence of death for the murder of Isaac Jaquette, at Norristown:

Philadelphia, Moyamensing Prison, April 18, 1878.—Your Excellency:—On March 21, I was verdicted of murder in the first degree, and on April 13 sentenced to be hung, but all my efforts since then to have the sentence executed were frustrated, although I declared that I would not appeal to the Supreme Court and rejected the assistance of counsel. I do not think that anybody has a right to force me to an appeal to the Supreme Court or to the acceptance of counsel. Since the sentence has been passed upon me, it is my right to have it executed—may the sentence now be just or not. As I am now locked up thirty three months without any comfort of life, I regard it doubly as my right, for such a life is three times worse than death itself. I request therefore, your Excellency to order that I may be executed without delay. Pardon I do not accept, since it is I and nobody else than I who has to pardon in my case. I am, your Excellency, with all due respect,

Your servant

Blasius Pistorius,
Catholic Priest.

To the President of the United States, Mr. Hayes, Your Excellency, Washington.

Incendiarism in Indiana County.

Andrew Wilkey's house in Brushvalley township, Indiana county, was burned to the ground a few nights ago, together with most of its contents. On Wednesday night last the dwelling of John E. Jones, in Green township, same county, was destroyed by fire. Among the ashes of the consumed building was found some human bones, and it is intimated that a murder may have been committed, and the house then fired to conceal the crime. An investigation is now being made.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR..........WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE..........E. A. MYERS.
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
OFFICE—POST BUILDING, 145 WOOD STERET.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, April 27, 1878.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
J. K. P. DUFF, Pittsburgh, South Side.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
JOHN O'NEILL, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
HERMAN HANTEL, Snowden township.
THOMPSON F. McCABE, Scott township.

SHERIFF,
H. B. LONG, Allegheny City.

TREASURER,
N. J. BIGLEY, South Versailles township.

CONTROLLER,
JOSEPH H. IRWIN, Allegheny City.

CLERK OF THE COURTS,
ROBT. W. LYON, Pittsburgh.

RECORDER,
C. L. STRAUB, Pittsburgh.

REGISTER,
JAMES McLAIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS,
WILLIAM MAGEE, Ohio township,
JOSEPH STOKELY, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
J. MURRAY CARPENTER, Plum township.

Judge Thurman's triumph over Jay Gould and the Pacific railroads was made complete Wednesday, the House, after an animated debate, in which Butler appeared as counsel for the railroads, passing the Thurman Funding bill by a vote of 243 ayes to *two nays!* It now goes to Mr. Hayes. We believe this is one of the most important achievements of recent legislation, for it demonstrates that these great railroad corporations can be made amenable to law and justice. All honor to Thurman, who set the ball in motion.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

We printed in The Post of Monday the text of the amended Internal Revenue bill, reported to the House on Saturday, and sent to the Committee of the Whole. An attempt to make it the special order for May 1st failed; and doubts are expressed whether it can be passed at this session. The Senate is believed to be strong against the attempted renewal of the income tax embodied in the bill. The only other tax it touches is that on tobacco, the House some weeks ago having put its foot down on any attempt to change the tax on liquors. Nor is there any change proposed in the stamp tax or the tax on banks and bankers. This covers the subjects of internal taxation.

In the bill reported on Saturday, the reduction of the tax on manufactured tobacco, is from 24 to 16 cents per pound, on cigars from $6 to to $5 per 1,000, and on cigarettes from $1 75 per 1,000 to $1 25. This is demanded by the tobacco producing States as necessary to the prosperity of the trade, and it is believed the reduction will so increase consumption that in a few years there will be no great falling off in the revenues; but in anticipation of some falling off the income tax is revived. The revenue last year from tobacco was forty-one millions, and the estimated reduction on the same consumption, under the pending bill, will be about ten millions.

The income tax provisions of the bill, which are made operative from and after July 1, 1878, provide for a tax of two per cent. on incomes in excess of $2,000 per annum. Special provision is made for the assessment and collection of the tax for the last six months of the present calendar year. The committee abandoned the idea entertained at one time of a graduated tax rate, and fixed the levy at two per cent. on all incomes in excess of $2,000. The tax on incomes is estimated to produce $8,000,000 annually, but this is rather a low estimate, and based on an embarrassed business.

The objections to the income tax are that it is inquisitorial, and leads directly to fraud, but it is hardly more inquisitorial than any other tax fairly and honestly enforced, and if men will cheat in an income tax they will cheat in their other taxes. The arguments in favor are, first, the increased revenue from a class abundantly able to pay the tax; and second that it will secure some return from a class of investments now exempt. It is the only way, for instance, the bondholder can be made to pay any share of the cost of government.

The former income tax in the United States lasted from 1863 to 1871, or about eight years only. The largest sum brought into the Treasury in any one year was $72,982,160. This was in the era of the greatest expansion of 1866, and the tax imposed on incomes was then five per cent. on all incomes over $500, and ten per cent. on the excess over $5,000. It was unquestionably the heavy percentage of tax, together with the enormous discrimination against large incomes, which influenced Congress greatly in its repeal. By successive reductions the income tax was reduced to 2½ per cent. in 1870, and the exemption raised to $2,000, no one having to pay an income tax unless in the enjoyment of profits or incomes exceeding $2,000 a year. Under this very reasonable modification, the revenue collected for incomes for the year 1871 was $19,162,652, and in 1872 (covering income of the preceding year) the amount collected was $14,436,861.

Great Britain has levied an income tax continuously for the past thirty-six years, deriving from it an average of $25,000,000 annually. In the Napoleonic wars the British income tax run as high as ten per cent. on all incomes of £200 and upwards. On the restoration of peace in 1815 the tax was abandoned but was revived in 1842 by Sir Robert Peel, in lieu of the abolition of certain customs duties. Since then the rate has varied according to the wants of the exchequer. The present tax in England is about one and one-fourth per cent. on all incomes over $2,000 without deducting, while it makes a deduction of $500 on all incomes running between $750 and $2,000 per annum. The amount collected under this tax for the fiscal year 1877 was £5,280,000 sterling.

THE FLORIDA EXPOSURE.

Whether the question of Hayes' title is re-opened or not, the developments that come from Florida must cover the fraudulent President with shame and humiliation, if such sensations can penetrate the armor of his egotism and self-righteousness. McLin, the President of the Florida Board of Canvassers, and the man by whose vote Hayes got the Florida electors, makes affidavit that he was "misled" in the count, and that Tilden's majority in the State was between 500 and 600. He states further that ex-Governor Noyes of Ohio, who was Hayes' personal friend and representative at the Florida canvass, "offered him all sorts of preferment and reward if he would stand up for Hayes, adding that he was authorized to speak for Hayes." Possibly this was the milk in McLin's cocoanut, that induced him to give the vote of the State to Hayes—Noyes was made Minister to France, under civil service reform rules, as pay for his services as a go-between, but McLin appears to have got nothing, and this stimulates him to an honest confession of his rascality. Another witness against Mr. Hayes is a leading Florida politician named Dennis, who attended to the details of the ballot-box stuffing and false counting in a number of counties, especially in Allachua. He confesses to having added 219 votes for Hayes in Archer precinct, in that county. Our readers who remember the interview published in The Post with Mr. Malcolm Hay after his return from Florida, will recall that he exposed the fraud in Allachua county. That fraud gave Hayes the vote of Florida, and seated him, a disgrace and dishonor for all time, in the chair of Washington. These developments also confirm the view of General Barlow of New York, one of the Republican visiting statesmen—but an honest one—that Tilden had carried the State. They also probably explain the disposition of the money sent to Florida by Don Cameron and Mr. Mackey to secure a "fair count," and precisely how fair the count was.

It does not seem possible to keep the frauds by which Hayes was put in the White House, down—they start up in the most unexpected places, and at most unlooked for times. We do not see how Congress can forbear taking action, should the official papers from Florida sustain the telegraphic synopsis of the developments. Evidently Montgomery Blair is not on such a wild goose chase after all.

ELIZA PINKSTON SHERMAN.

John Sherman, in a recent letter to the Ohio Republican Committee, about the ensuing campaign, declared that "the only threat that endangered the public weal and safety is the restoration of the Democratic party to power." Further on he repeats this remark, with the added emphasis, that power in the hands of the Democracy is "the only danger that really threatens our public peace and safety." Of course Sherman believes nothing of the kind. The remark is simply what is known in politics as a campaign lie of extra malice, intended for the feeble intellects of a certain class of Radical voters. Sherman made prophecies of the same doleful character about the Silver bill, but the logic of events has since compelled him to eat his words. Go back and you will find him in 1874 talking the same way about a Democratic House, should it be elected. Well, the people elected a Democratic House, and the net results have been a reduction in the expenses of government of some thirty millions per annum, the strengthening of the public credit, the remonetization of silver, the certainty greenbacks will be made receivable for customs and bonds, and some frightful exposures of the rapacity and stealings of Republican office-holders, the salt of the earth, according to John Sherman, and the only persons in whose hands the government is safe!

The New York *Herald*, which has very few kindly words for the Democracy these days, talks very plainly to John Sherman about the wickednes of his slanders of the Democratic party, comprising as it does a majority of the voters of the nation. The *Herald* regards Sherman's mischievous declarations, because of his present high position, as a direct assault on the institutions of the country. It says:

> Whenever, in a republic like ours, it becomes true that the ascendancy of either party is actually and positively a menace to the public peace and safety, then the days of liberty in that country are numbered. That is plain truth. Free government, government of the people, can go on in peace only while the spirit of both parties is loyal and patriotic. If what he says of the Democratic party were true it would be the duty of every patriot to resist a Democratic victory, not merely at the polls, but with arms; and it is because this is the natural conclusion to be drawn from his flippant assertion that we reprove it as mischievous. Politics in a free country require patience and a friendly and brotherly trust in opponents. It is very possible that the Democratic party may win the next election. What, then, would Mr. Sherman advise? Would he advise the defeated Republicans to take up arms?

If the "Democrats win at the next election," we don't think John Sherman will advise "the defeated Republicans to take up arms." Judging by his past he will hunt up a Returning Board of Welles, Andersons, Cowgils and McLins, and coax them into defeating the popular will by fraud, forgery and perjury. He will again take up the role of "visiting statesman," and secretly conspire to steal the fruits of victory from his opponents, and after he has done this he will claim his reward just as he has done from Fraudulent Hayes.

The *Herald* also calls John Sherman's attention to the fact that the Hayes policy of conciliating the South, about which Sherman plumes himself as so potential in restoring peace, "has not twenty sincere adherents or approvers on his side in Congress," but that "it has the approval, as it had in the campaign of 1876, and the consistent and sincere support of the very Democrats whom he now denounces." Hayes' Southern policy would have been Tilden's Southern policy, without its gush, had Tilden come into power, and that policy would have had the approval of the Democratic party, while Hayes' policy has been opposed by the Republican party and leaders. Reflection on this truth should make Sherman a little modest in promulgating his libels.

Samuel J. of Pennsylvania, is trotted out for the Presidency by the Burlington *Hawkeye*, a journal largely given to funny literature, although the Philadelphia *Commonwealth* treats the mention of Mr. Randall's name as genuine by inserting the article, of which the following estimate is a part:

> The strength of Mr. Randall as the Democratic candidate can best be comprehended by a glance at the electoral vote, conceding that he would carry his own State of Pennsylvania. Assuming that the Electoral College will not be changed by the admission of any new States prior to the next Presidential election, we have, as Republicans, the following figures to confront:

The Solid South	138 votes
New Jersey	9 votes
Pennsylvania	29 votes
Ohio	22 votes
Indiana	15 votes
Total	213
Total electoral vote	369
Necessary to choice	185

Can Samuel J. of New York do any better than this? We have not been fortunate with our preferences for the Presidency of late years, so that perhaps it would be better for Samuel J. of Pennsylvania, that we should not exhibit any undue excitement in his behalf. We tried our level best to make favorite sons out of Scott, Black and Hancock of the old Keystone, but failed lamentably to bring the country up to our high standard of qualities requisite for a first class President.

We now propose to go slow on this important matter, but remain open to conviction, from the claimants for the position of "favorite son."

One of the ways suggested to keep the Supreme Court of this State out of politics would be for the Democratic party to nominate Judge Agnew. He would thus come in to balance a bench composed of three Democrats and three Republicans, independent of the Chief Justice. No partisan advantage could be taken or assumed in the return of Judge Agnew under the circumstances. He is the equal of any man named for the place, and it would be largely to the advantage of the people to retain him upon the bench. Judge Sterrett will give us credit for sincerity in desiring to keep the bench free from partizanship, as this journal, through our efforts, secured the unanimous vote of the Democracy of Allegheny county for himself and Judge Stowe, the regular Republican nominees. We thought then, as we think now, the judiciary should be lifted far above the atmosphere of the machinery of politics, and intrigues of rings and roosters who set up tickets and farm out candidates. We wish it to be distinctly understood, however, that we shall support, with our accustomed energy, whoever the Democracy in its wisdom may select. Neither do we believe there is any lack of first-class material to draw upon. Sharswood, Woodward and Trunkey already on the bench, indicate the character of men the Democracy require for this high station, and will not submit to any lower standard for integrity and ability.

The foreign news shows affairs are growing more mixed every day, and war may be precipitated any time by some unforseen incident. The London *News* is anxious about where the native troops from India are to be stationed, and intimates they will be landed at some Turkish port, instead of going to Malta. There are outbreaks in different parts of Turkey against the Russians, and an irregular warfare seems to have commenced. On the other hand, as an indication of a peaceable solution, there are reports that England has agreed to withdraw her fleet to Besika Bay. This action was not to be simultaneous with the retirement of the Russian army, but to follow it. These reports may have some truth in them, inasmuch as Germany has been engaged in negotiating for such an agreement between England and Russia, but it is premature to say that all the conditions of the reported withdrawal have been settled. But against this a special from London says that leading politicians consider war inevitable during the next few months, and that the only desire of the government is to get everything ready for a powerful offensive element against Russia, without precipitating the conflict at once. Every day of delay sees Russia more embarrassed, while England is steadily adding to her strength.

Sam Josephs is reported in Harrisburg, lobbying to secure Quay's confirmation. That ought to settle the matter. Sam is one of the bogus Democrats we referred to yesterday, who has it in his power to confer a great boon on the Democracy, and that is to leave the party, and openly ally himself with the Cameron crowd. His secret allegiance there never has been any doubt about.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

Speaker Randall is to be punished because he once wrote to a friend that Pennsylvania required a market for her goods more than protection. "Awful, Sam."

Ben Butler's bill for the re-issue of postal currency was defeated in the House yesterday by a vote 120 to 124. Ben has a grudge against the American people and wants to disseminate the small-pox.

As the inside ringsters at Harrisburg have devised ways to reward Hart, Hoyt and Quay what is to be done with Hartranft, Lear and Latta? There ought to be something done for these patriots to prevent their permanent retirement.

The bank of France resumed specie payments on a specie reserve of $400,000,000, and then ventured upon the trial gradually. No other such hoard of gold and silver exists in Europe. The largest other reserve is that of the Bank of Germany, $131,450,000.

The new silver dollars were quoted at par in San Francisco on the 14th, and subsidiary coins at only 1¼ discount. Greenbacks were selling at par, and currency drafts on New York were at a premium of ¼. This in a gold State does not look at all as though remonetization had realized any one of the evils predicted for it.

The text of the contract between the Syndicate and John Sherman, for the fifty millions of gold for resumption purposes, shows the Secretary did a little of the tallest kind of lying in his glorifying dispatch sent over the country. The Syndicate only takes $10,000,000, with the right, if the speculation turns out a good one, to take forty millions additional. Sherman telegraphed they had taken the whole fifty millions outright.

Speculation is rife as to the successor of Mr. Orton as President of the Western Union. Anson Stager, of Chicago is spoken of; also ex-Governor E. D. Morgan and General Thomas Eckert, but the general opnion seems to be that the fortunate competitor will be some one representing the Vanderbilt interest and named by Mr. William H. Vanderbilt. His son Cornelius and his son-in-law, Horatio N. Twombly, are mentioned as possible candidates.

According to a special dispatch from Washington, Senator Wallace said the other day that the mere pending of the Wood Tariff bill had prostrated all the industries of Pennsylvania, and in his opinion the Pennsylvania Democrats in the House would be justified in voting for the Senate adjournment resolution, irrespective of the action of their political associates. It strikes us there is more anxiety in Washington about the tariff, among Congressmen careful of their "records," than there is at home.

This hits about the truth of the statue question: "If we were forming a general portrait gallery of distinguished men for the State Capitol, for example, both Muhlenberg and Fulton should be included, but to send their statues to Washington, when we might send those of men far more illustrious, will be altogether unworthy of the State." Wayne should have been the revolutionary selection. Very few of Washington's generals had any such record as "Mad Anthony."

Senator Voorhees on Monday submitted his amendments to the Finance bill of the Senate Committee, reported as a substitute for the House bill repealing the Resumption act. He wants greenbacks receivable for bonds and certain duties from and after the passage of the law, instead of after the first of October next. He also proposes to maintain the greenbacks at the volume now in circulation. These amendments, it seems to us, should be adopted, as they limit John Sherman's powers of mischief.

The New York *Nation*, the other day, deplored the "inflation of the currency" likely to result from the restoration of gold to circulation unless the greenbacks were withdrawn and burned as fast as gold was issued. To keep the greenbacks in circulation along with the coin, it condemns as inflation, and says it will cheapen the value of gold and raise the price of property and products. It seems to us these results are just what the people desire, for they would indicate renewed business activity. The *Nation* is an ultra gold wrecker.

The House on Monday passed a river and harbor bill appropriating $7,300,000, under a suspension of the rules and, without a word of debate or explanation, by a vote of 166 to 66. The idea is to send it to the Senate, get a Committee of Conference and have the question settled in this way. Mr. Cox of New York, made a vigorous protest against this sort of legislation but was overborne by numbers. The precedent it establishes is of the worst possible character. The voting of such a large sum of money in bulk, without allowing opportunity for discussion, is a disgrace to legislation.

Now that Peter Herdic has fallen, the Williamsport Council is engaged in ferreting out his knavery, to which it was judiciously blind when he was in the zenith of his power. Herdic failed last January. His debts aggregated over $2,000,000, and nobody has been able to discover any assets. The Williamsport *Banner* recently published ten columns of foreclosure sales of mortgages on property once owned by Herdic. His failure has ruined hundreds of honest mechanics. His factories are idle, and all his speculations have failed. It is believed, however, that he has saved from the wreck a private fortune. He has announced his intention to visit the Paris Exposition, and will undoubtedly soon sail for Europe.

A Lesson North and South.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, referring to the fact that in diversity of production lies the agricultural salvation of the South, says the same lesson has been learned from sad experience by Connecticut Valley Tobacco growers. They found it unsafe longer to rest upon the one product. In the South cotton and rice and sugar can no longer be exclusively depended upon for profitable returns, save in peculiarly favored spots. In South Carolina, alone the increasing unprofitableness of cotton and rice culture has caused since 1860 the abandonment of 400,000 acres in the coast counties to weeds and brambles. A new order of things is now beginning to be perceptible. In Florida, which before the war produced only cotton and sugar, will soon furnish to a large extent the orange supply of the whole country, and in South Carolina and Georgia an immense business in early vegetables and small fruits for the Northern market has sprung up. It is said that the average crop of strawberries grown on a two hundred-acre patch brings as much money as one-fifth the value of all the Sea Island cotton raised last year. The latest discovery, however, which the South Carolinians revel in is that their abandoned coast lands, by a comparatively cheap process, may be made to yield enormously of grain and grass. This new salvation for their soil consists of the native cow-pea and vetch, supplemented with marl and phosphates, extensive beds of which abound in the country. The vegetable part of this fertilizing combination accommodatingly grows at a season of the year to be out of the way of the more useful crops, and the report of the State agricultural committee upon experiments with this manure for two or three years past are very encouraging and interesting. Some thoroughly impoverished lands in different places were operated upon at an expense of seven to eight dollars an acre, and with astonishing results. Wheat, for instance, was produced at the rate of forty bushels to the acre, oats fifty-seven bushels, and good hay (Bermuda grass four tons. This showing is equal to the best yield of the richest prairie farms, and if this beneficial fertilizer—the proper application of which seems now, for the first time, to be thoroughly tested, and understood—can be so generally and cheaply used as is believed; then South Carolina has achieved her independence in several important food products for which she has been accustomed to pay burdensome tribute to the North and West.

Buying Off a Candidate.

In Wayne county, in this State, where there seems to be rather a rough sort of politicians, in the fall of 1876, William A. Smith and A. R. Howe were nominated by the Democratic Convention for the Legislature. There was a feud in the party, and a section of it organized an Anti-Court House and Taxpayers' Convention, and nominated another Democrat, William M. Nelson. Smith was thought objectionable by his party because he had been a member of a Grand Jury which had recommended the building of a new Court House, and negotiations were opened with him to withdraw in favor of Nelson. He at length consented, for the reason that the success of his party was "essential to public welfare" and in consideration of a promissory note of $500. When the note became due it was not paid, and he brought suit against Thomas J. Ham, J. J. Curtis and Thomas Brown, the makers, and at the trial they tried to evade liability on the ground that the consideration of it was illegal. Smith maintained that it was intended to reimburse him for his expenses in securing the nomination, which amounted to $600, but when asked in what manner he had expended the money, declined to answer. The Court held that as the contract had been executed it could not be impeached as illegal, and Smith got a verdict for $526. The defendants took a writ of error, and last week the question of illegality of the consideration was argued before the Supreme Court. Decision not yet given.

A Vermont clergyman, who used to live in Louisiana, tells this story of a former parishioner of his, the somewhat notorious J. Madison Wells: One day Wells said to him, "Mr. ——, I should come and hear you preach oftener, but every time I come you preach a personal sermon, and I do not like to be attacked in that way every time I attend church." To this the reply was: "Major, you are so seldom at church that I could not know when to prepare a sermon personal to your case, and that relieves me from your accusation. But the truth is, Major, it would be hard for a clergyman to preach a sermon against any sin forbidden in the decalogue, and not make it a sermon that you might think was intended for you personally."

The Khedive of Egypt, who has been running into debt until the amount of Egypt's public obligations reach $410,000,000, and the Khedive's personal debt amounts to $65,000,000, has been reined in by the European Financial Commission, appointed in 1876 to guard the interests of the foreign creditors (chiefly in England and France), and is obliged to hand over $550,000 on account. It will not be long before the Khedive becomes a tributary of England, as that power is his largest creditor, besides having possession of nearly half the shares of Suez canal stock.

The New York *Herald's* Paris correspondence says the average expenses per day for a single person visiting the Exposition should not exceed $3 25: for $5 superior attendance and style should be available. These prices include wine and every extra, while on the left bank of the Seine the same accommodations can be obtained for one-half less.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Gen. Harrison Allen of Warren, is credited with Congressional aspirations.

George S. Walter is the delegate from Montour to the Republican State Convention, instructed for Hoyt and Agnew.

John Peterson is the Representative delegate from Forest county, with instructions to vote for Hon. George A. Jenks for Governor.

Monroe county has selected Charles S. Deitrick Representative delegate to the Democratic State Convention without instructions.

They are beginning to talk of Mr. Warren J. Buckalew of Bloomsburg, as a Democratic candidate for Senator in the Twenty-fourth district, now represented by Robert P. Allen.

In the Republican Convention of Montgomery county, Monday, a resolution instructing the delegates for Hoyt was tabled by a vote of 74 to 66, but was subsequently reconsidered and adopted.

Mr. Lear, with commendable energy calls upon the Erie road to pay the $5,000 annual tax it owes to the State. Somebody ought to call on Lear to return that $5,000 fee he got out of the Union company for work he never did.

On Monday last the Democratic County Committee of Franklin elected John Breckenridge, Hon. C. M. Duncan and H. M. White representative delegates to the State Convention, and instructed them to vote for Hon. A. H. Dill for Governor.

A Schuylkill correspondent writes that the delegates to the Democratic State Convention will be solid for Dill for Governor and Sheppard for Supreme Judge, with a strong leaning to ex-Senator Rockwell of Bradford, for Secretary of Internal Affairs. Better make up the ticket entirely from the East.

On Tuesday the Democratic City Convention of Harrisburg, (First district, Dauphin county,) selected Charles A. Bigler delegate to the State Convention on the thirty-second ballot. He was instructed unanimously to vote for Senator Dill for Governor, Dr. Heck for Lieutenant Governor, and Mr. Africa for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

At Lockhaven, on Saturday last, the Democratic County Committee of Clinton unanimously choose State Senator S. R. Peal for representative delegate, and instructed for W. W. Rankin for senatorial delegate; also, for Senator Dill for Governor, Judge Ross for Supreme Court, and J. Simpson Africa for Secretary of Internal Affaies.

On Saturday last J. H. Cochran of Driftwood, Cameron county, was elected Senatorial delegate for the Thirty-eighth district, composed of the counties of Clarion, Cameron, Elk and Forest. No instructions. At the same time C. Y. White was elected Representative delegate from Cameron county, and instructed to vote for Senator Dill for Governor.

Sam Barr, Senator "Don" Cameron's intimate friend, talked very freely to a Philadelphia reporter last Saturday. He expressed full confidence that the Republicans would carry Pennsylvania, but when asked if he thought the President would help the party, he said: "D—— Hayes. We don't want him. We only want him to keep his hands off and let us alone. We can carry the State better without him than with him. We want no cripples or black sheep in the fight on our side."

In the Twenty-fourth Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Columbia, Lycoming, Montour and Sullivan counties, there was a misunderstanding as to which county was entitled to the delegate. After over eighty ballots the Lycoming and Montour conferees withdrew, after which those remaining chose David Lowenberg of Columbia. The withdrawing conferees named W. W. Hart of Lycoming. Previous to the withdrawal the delegate (to be chosen) was unanimously instructed to vote for Senator Dill for Governor.

The Democracy of Schuylkill county last year elected delegates to the Democratic State Convention for this year. Under the rules governing the party it was claimed by some that these delegates were not properly chosen. Accordingly on last Saturday Conventions were held in the different districts and the following selections were made: Senatorial—29th district, Hon. James Ryan; 30th district, Wm. A. Marr. Representative Delegates—1st, M. J. Cleary; 2d, Hon. John P. Colihan; 3d, Hon. Michael Beard; 4th, George R. Kaercher, Patrick Collins and Hon. James B. Reilly. Mr. Reilly is the only one who was named last year.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Democratic Convention in Washington county on Monday was the following:

> We condemn the corruption and profligacy of the majority of the present State Legislature under the dominancy of the Cameron ring, and appeal to all good citizens to unite with us in the election of such men to the Legislature as will overthrow a power that has so long brought disgrace on our Commonwealth.

The Washington *Democrat* says of the Convention: "It was one of the largest and most important political conventions ever held in the county. The personnel of the assemblage was made up largely of the best citizens of the county, and the proceedings were conducted throughout in a decent and orderly manner, without the wrangling, wire-pulling and political trickery which often characterizes the proceedings of similar meetings."

General McCandless is as happy as a clam at high tide, according to a Philadelphia *Times* interviewer, whose glowing production we quote:

> The General yesterday, when asked what his prospects are, jubilantly and tersely replied:
>
> "I shall be the next Governor."
>
> "But, General, you wouldn't be anything but a Democratic Governor, and you must first get the nomination. How does the land lie in that direction?" was the next inquiry.
>
> "Well, the way to get the nomination is to have the delegates, and I'll have them," smiled the General.
>
> "Who have you now and who do you expect to get?"
>
> "Forty-six delegates will go from Philadelphia, and I have every one of them. That's a good starter."
>
> "Still it takes 126 to nominate."
>
> "I know it," came the answer, and turning to one of his ablest and truest lieutenants, the strength of the little General before the Convention was shown in this wise from a jealously-guarded memorandum book:
>
> "I start with 46 from this city; I get 3 from Delaware, 8 from Schuylkill, 4 from Northampton, 2 from Lycoming, 11 from Luzerne and 2 from the Senatorial district of Monroe, Pike and Carbon. That makes 76 in all. Now, of the delegates yet to be elected, I shall get 15 sure, which brings the total up to 91, and when a candidate goes into a convention with that number of delegates, good men and true, and with four important offices to be filled, don't you think that he can enter into some agreement or combination between them all which would give them the remaining necessary thirty-five votes?"
>
> With this analysis the General closed the conversation, reiterating his first remark, "I shall be the next Governor," his lieutenant chiming in, "Dill is beat; we've got 'em all."
>
> Then the youth went in pursuit of a friend of Furman Sheppard's, who told the following tale:
>
> "It is quite true that General McCandless will have all or nearly all of the Philadelphia delegation on the first ballot, but there it will end. He has not the slightest show of being nominated, and after that the delegation will scatter, Dill getting the most of them, and if there is to be a Philadelphian on the ticket at all Sheppard must be the man. With the noble fight we made for Mr. Sheppard at the last convention as an incentive, we all look forward with confidence and are sure of victory, and you may confidently put the ticket: Governor, Dill; Lieutenant Governor, almost anybody; Supreme Judge, Sheppard, and Secretary of Internal Affairs, Africa."

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The mother of a recent bride in Brunswick, Maine, is 92 years old. Her daughter and son-in-law are each about 70.

If you want a cab, go to Hantford, Connecticut, where a one-horse coupe will take you to any part of the city for 25 cents.

Danbury *News*: "Nasby spends his summers in Toledo, where he buys the *Blade*. In the fall he sells it and returns to New York."

A saloon-keeper down in Augusta, Maine, announces by placards that he has for sale "siggars, towbacko, and ballony sawsig.

Thus reads the obituary of a decon's wife, who recently died: "She lived with her husband fifty-nine years, and died in confident hope of a better life."

The Temperance Revivalist, Murphy, who some time ago declined to visit New York, made his appearance on the platform of the Cooper Union Sunday afternoon.

Lord O'Hagan, Lord Chancellor of Ireland from 1871 to 1874, with his wife, formerly Miss Towneley, of Towneley, is coming to this country and will visit California.

M. Louis Asseline, one of the editors of the Paris *Rappel*, died suddenly the other day of heart disease. His was the first death in the membership of the famous Society for "Mutual Autopsy.

Senators Gordon, of Georgia; Lamar, of Mississippi, and Garland of Arkansas, with Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, will receive a dinner from the Commercial Club, of Boston, on the 27th inst.

In return for much hospitality shown to him and his sister during the hunting season, Mr. James Gordon Bennett gave a ball at Melton Morbray during the first week of April, which was largely attended.

London *Fun*:—"Sarah Ann—'Oh, ain't my brother a clever boy, Eliza Jane? He's on'y been to school two months an' he's got the catechism.' Eliza Jane—'Wot's that! Why, my brother's on'y bin to school two weeks an' he's got the measles!'"

A Southern paper says that Mrs. Gaines transferred $60,000 worth of her property to her lawyer, Fellows, so that he could go upon her appeal bond, and that, as the lawyer has declined to return the property, and made out a bill for services rendered to cover the amount she has sued him.

All the female members of families residing at the Vatican are being removed from the palace. The Pope objects to the presence of women in his premises, which might give rise to unfriendly comments on the part of strangers visiting the Vatican. He is also looking sharply after expenses of the palace.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a recent article on the Militia armaments of different countries casually referred to the United States, which "requires each of its citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five to provide himself with a gun, a powder-horn and a bullet-mould, and to do annual militia duty."

The late Lord Leitrim did not go in for popularity. A few years ago he advertised for some one to fill up the vacancy in his Donegal agency. Three hundred applicants wrote to him, and in answer to one of them he said that he wished to appoint a military gentleman used to shooting natives in Australia and New Zealand, as he wanted a wholesome lesson given to the tenants on his estate.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy is to be called to the House of Peers as Lord Oxford. The title of Oxford as an earldom was borne for ages by the great historic house of the De Veres, and became extinct with them early in the last century. After this the Harleys were created earls of Oxford and Mortimer, and the sixth earl of this race dying January 19, 1853, without issue the title a second time became extinct.

The Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* writes: "The extreme character of the language used by some of the Senate leaders against the President—in private conversation—would astonish the country, if it was printed. An old Republican said not long ago, after speaking of the President at length, 'I should like to see him hung!' Of course he didn't really mean it, but it measured pretty accurately his feelings toward the President."

The London Daily *Telegraph* issued 296,000 copies the day after the fall of Plevna. The paper nets $500,000 a year. Fifteen years ago it was nearly dead, and through a chattel mortgage for $20,000 fell into the hands of a family of Jews, type brokers, named Levy. Two of them have since had their names changed to Lawson, and the names of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lawson appear in the list of guests of the Prince of Wales' last ball.

The Rev. W. T. Wylie, in a report to the Presbytery of Carlisle on the state of benevolence in the churches, presents some startling figures. He shows that the average contributions per church member are only $1,97 for a year, which is not much more than half a cent a day. He instanced the case of one church, the aggregate income of whose members is about $200,000 annually. This church gave in the course of a year less than $1,000 in all.

Sir. Willrid Lawson, in the course of a speech at Dudly, made the following remarks: "If the Duke of Edinburgh were to shoot his father-in-law now he would be handed down to posterity in iniquity; but if war were declared and the Duke shot the Czar, he would receive a vote of thanks, proposed by Lord Beaconsfield—(laughter) seconded by Lord Granville—(more laughter)—and supported by the Archbishop of Canterbury." (Loud laughter.)

A Hawaiian Princess, who will be Queen of the Sandwich Islands in case of the death of the present King, is visiting San Francisco for her health. She is highly educated, and speaks English fluently. The Royal Princess Lydia Kamakaeha is about forty years of age, of middle height and well rounded form, with a complexion Spanish in its tint, liquid dark brown eyes, and much resembling in feature her brother King Kalakaua. Her husband, John Owen Dominis, is a Boston man.

Major Gen. John J. Peck, who fought with Scott and Worth in Mexico, and served with great distinction in the war of the rebellion, died at his home in Troy, New York, Sunday, on aged 58 years. He graduated from West Point in 1843, the class to which General Grant belonged, and stood eight in his class. He served in every battle in the Mexican war except one, and won renown for bravery and sagacity. His services in the recent civil war are recorded in all the histories of the conflict.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Thurman's Triumph Over Jay Gould Complete.

His Pacific Railroad Bill Passes the House

By a Vote of 243 to 2, Butler and Lynde Voting in the Negative.

Butler Makes a Big Speech for the Railroads but it Falls Like a Dead Weight.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill to repeal Section 3,412 of the Revised Statutes, which provides for a tax on the notes of State banking associations. Referred.

Mr. VOORHEES submitted an amendment to substitute for the House bill to repeal the Specie Resumption act reported by the Committee on Finance on Wednesday last, so as to strike out that portion naming October 1, 1878, as the time when United States notes shall be receivable for imports, so as to read, "That from and after the passage of this act United States notes shall be receivable in payment for four per cent. bonds now authorized by law to be issued, and for duties on imports." He also moved to amend the substitute so as to strike out "October 1, 1878," as the time when the volume of said notes in existence shall not be cancelled nor hoarded, and insert in lieu thereof, "the passage of this act." A further amendment repeals immediately all that part of the Specie Resumption act authorizing the retirement of eighty per centum of United States notes, instead of on October 1, 1878.

Mr. GORDON moved to make the bill a special order for May 1st.

Mr. FERRY, who reported the bill, said he hoped an earlier date could be fixed for its consideration. The Finance Committee would meet to-morrow, and would probably agree upon an early day to take the bill up in the Senate.

After some further discussion, Gordon withdrew his motion, and the matter was laid aside.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. GARLAND submitted the following amendment: "And the Committee on Finance is instructed to report a bill, at as early a day as possible, providing for a commission to examine into the subject of the tariff and report the result of such examination, with such suggestions as it may consider proper, at the next session of Congress. Ordered printed.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC ROAD.

Mr. MITCHELL called up the Senate bill extending the time to construct and complete the Northern Pacific railroad. In explanation of the bill he spoke of the importance of completing the road, and said the Northern Pacific would be a competing line to the Central and Union Pacific roads, and would check the spirit of monopoly. He argued that the bill gave ample protection to all settlers, beside opening lands to settlement.

Mr. LAMAR also favored the passage of the bill, and after some further discussion the further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER announced that the first business in order was the disposition of the resolutions of the Maryland Legislature, reopening the Presidential question, and the first vote being taken on the motion to refer them to the Committee of the Whole it was defeated. They were then referred, without division, to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WHITE (Pa.,) asked leave to offer a resolution calling for information as to the number of internal revenue employees who have been killed in the discharge of their duty since November last. Objected to.

Mr. SPRINGER introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting special legislation. Referred.

At the expiration of the morning hour Mr. BUTLER called up the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing for the issue of fractional currency, and for the issue of Treasury notes of the denominations of one, two, three and five dollars.

Mr. ATKINS—Has this bill been considered by a committee?

Mr. PHILLIPS—The Committee on Banking and Currency has ordered it to be reported favorably.

Mr. COX (N. Y.)—The bill ought to be debated. It brings back the old scabby fractional currency.

The bill was then defeated—yeas, 120; nays, 124.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL PASSED.

Mr. REAGAN moved to suspend the rules and pass the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

Mr. COX (N. Y.) made the point of order that some items in the bill were against the Constitution; in fact, that, while the Constitution gave Congress power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, it was never intended to allow Congress to appropriate millions for inconsiderable rivers and creeks.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order on the ground that that was a question to be determined by the House itself, not by the Speaker.

Mr. SOUTHARD expressed the hope that the bill was not to be thrust through the House without discussion.

Mr. COX added that it was bad practice (loud calls to order and much confusion), and that it could not be done without protest. The effect of the bill was to destroy constitutional limitations and to beget a log rolling system utterly subversive of fair legislation.

The bill was then read in full.

Mr. COX (N. Y.) renewed his point of order, and suggested that if it were not sustained he would have to move an amendment to provide water for many of the rivers appropriated for.

Messrs. KENNA and REAGAN protested with some excitement against the remarks of Mr. Cox.

The SPEAKER'S ruling was the same as before, that it was a question for the House and not for the Speaker.

Mr. SOUTHARD also made a point of order, which was over-ruled by the Chair, about the bill not containing a statement of aggregate appropriations.

Confusion and uproar increased to such a degree that the Speaker (with much firmness of manner) declared that not a point of business should proceed until members resumed their seats, and a member suggested that the riot act be read.

Mr. RICE moved that the House adjourn. Negatived—Yeas, 33; nays, 107.

The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was then agreed to—yeas, 166; nays, 66. So the bill was passed. It appropriates $7,300,000. On the announcement of the vote, Mr. COX (N. Y.) rose to a privileged question for the purpose, as he said, of presenting a protest against the passage of the bill signed by members of the House.

Mr. BURCHARD inquired if the protest would affect the bill.

The SPEAKER replied that it would not.

Mr. MILLS thought it required a unanimous consent to have a protest read.

The SPEAKER said the gentleman from New York (Cox) having risen to a privileged question had a right to have the paper read as part of his remarks.

Mr. REAGAN desired the Speaker to rule the paper out as not embracing the question of privilege.

The SPEAKER stated he could not rule upon that question until the paper was read. It might contain charges against a member.

Mr. FINLEY—That is just what the paper does contain in substance.

Amid much confusion, Mr. BUTLER moved to adjourn, but the Speaker refused to recognize him for that purpose, stating that the gentleman from New York was on the floor.

Mr. REAGAN raised the point of order that Mr. Cox had stated that his object was to protect against the passage of the bill, and that now he could not insist on its being a privileged question.

The SPEAKER—The Chair states that the gentleman from New York (Mr. Cox) rose in his place was recognized, stated that he rose to a question of privilege, and sent forward a paper which he desires to have read. The Chair is unable to state whether it is a question of privilege until the paper is read. There was an example of this in the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress when James Brooks, on the part of the Democratic side of the House, entered at length in the journal a protest against the conduct of the Clerk as to the manner in which he made its roll.

Mr. GARFIELD—Was the question raised then?

The SPEAKER—The question was raised and the Clerk refused to receive the protest but it was read and is upon record. The gentleman from New York is entitled to be heard, and he sends this paper to be read as part of his remarks as he has a right.

Mr. BUTLER—I rise to a parliamentary inquiry and that is, has any man a right to the floor on the question of privilege so as to prevent the House from adjourning.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman from New York is on the floor and he declines to yield.

Mr. BUTLER—Then he can keep us here forever.

Mr. REAGAN—I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. BUTLER—Pending the appeal, I move that the House adjourn. The gentleman is not on the floor now.

Mr. SPRINGER—The Chair has not yet ruled on the point of order. (Cries of "Regular order.")

The SPEAKER—The Chair did rule that the gentleman from New York had a right, rising to a privileged question, to have that paper read as part of his remarks, and from that decision the gentleman from Texas appeals.

Mr. CARLISLE moved to lay the appeal on the table.

By this time nearly every member was on his feet rising to points of order or propounding parliamentary inquiries. After some time consumed in obtaining order, the SPEAKER requested Mr. Butler to withdraw his motion to adjourn so that the House might vote upon the appeal.

Mr. BEEBE raised the point of order that his colleague (Cox) having the floor, it was not competent for the gentleman from Texas to appeal from the decision of the Chair in order to allow another gentleman to move to adjourn.

The SPEAKER—The chair thinks that an appeal is in order, and pending that a motion to adjourn is in order, but the Chair asks the gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler) not to press that motion.

Mr BUTLER—I insist on my motion to adjourn.

Tellers being ordered thereon, the SPEAKER appointed Messrs. Butler and Cox (N. Y.) to act in that capacity, which was the signal for a general laugh all over the House. The tellers reported 121 voting in the affirmative and 84 in the negative, and the yeas and nays being ordered, the House, by a vote of yeas, 119; nays, 101 adjourned.

THE PROTEST.

Following is the protest which Mr. COX presented, signed by twenty-eight members:

We, the undersigned, members of the Forty-fifth Congress, protest against the passage of the substitute reported by Mr. Reagan to House bill 4 236, making appropriations for construction, repair, preservation and completion of certain public works on rivers and harbors and for other purposes, for the following reasons:

First—The bill contains appropriations to the amount of $7,293,700 and is of such a large amount that the rules of this House should not be suspended to facilitate its passage without debate and consideration.

Second—All our rules, and especially rule 121, specially applicable to appropriations for works of internal improvement, are intended to guard against a vote in gross on such appropriations, and require for wise purposes, separate votes on each item under certain conditions. We protest against the infraction of so salutary a rule on a bill whose tendency is to combine for general spoliation upon the treasury.

Third—The right of the House of Representatives to consider appropriations in Committee of the Whole of the House, or at least in the House itself, should be sacredly protected. This suspension of the rule deprives this House of our traditional privilege, and this encourages similar raids upon the Treasury to gratify local interests.

Fourth—The eighth section of the first article of the constitution to "regulate commerce among the several States" is virtually abrogated, and the very authority under which our legislation is conducted, denied by a bill of this nature, which appropriates money for improvements of rivers located wholly within one particular State and of no national importance. In a time of general depression and with the treasury threatened with a deficit, it is unwise and unjust to taxpayers to place such a burden as this bill proposes upon them. Signed

S. S. Cox,
J. Proctor Knott,
J. H. McKenzie,
Jos. C. S. Blackburn,
Wm. M. Springer,
J. K. Luttrell,
Hiester Clymer,
Albert S. Willis,
E. B. Finley,
G. M. Beebe,
Frank Jones,
Henry L. Dickey,
A. H. Hamilton,
A. V. Rice.
J. G. Carlisle,
Wm. P. Caldwell,
J. A. McMahon,
Abram S. Hewitt,
G. L. Fort,
W. A. J. Sparks,
Jacob Turney,
Henry G. Neal,
Miles Gardner,
Thomas M. Browne,
Milton S. Robinson,
Milton A. Candler,
Wm. S. Stenger.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—At the conclusion of the morning business, consideration was resumed of the bill to extend the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific railroad.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the words: "Having due regard for the rights of said company," in the last section of the bill, which reserves the right to Congress to alter, amend or repeal the act, &c., were stricken out.

Mr. HEREFORD moved to amend so as to provide that lands granted to the company when the same shall have been earned by the company shall be subject to taxation according to the laws of the State or territory within which the same may be situated.

After discussion, Mr. BAILEY submitted the following as a substitute for the amendment of Mr. Hereford: "When said lands shall have been surveyed by the United States and the company shall have become entitled to a patent for the same they shall be subject to taxation according to the laws of the State or territory within which they may be situated."

The amendment was accepted by Mr. HEREFORD in lieu of that submitted by him, and was agreed to by the Senate without division.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY moved to amend so as to provide that the amount paid for the transportation of mails over the road shall be the same as the compensation for like service in the States of Iowa, Kansas and Minnesota. Agreed to.

Mr. KERNAN submitted an amendment so as to provide that the bonds of the company, to be issued to aid in the construction of the road and to secure the same by mortgage, etc., shall not be issued unless on the affirmative vote or written consent of the holders of not less than two-thirds of the entire preferred stock. Agreed to.

Mr. EATON moved to amend so as to provide that the consent of the State of Oregon should first be obtained to construct roads around the cascades of the Columbia river. Agreed to.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY moved to amend so as to provide that nothing in the act should be construed as recognizing the existence of the Portland, South Pass & Salt Lake Railroad Company, or any right of said company outside of the State of Oregon. Agreed to.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY submitted an amendment continuing the grants, rights, privileges, &c., to the company, "subject to any lawfully existing paramount right of any stockholder in or holder of any bond against said company under its former organization, if such there be." Agreed to.

The bill was then read a third time and passed without division.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After some time spent in determing points of order, and amid great confusion, the House by a vote of 131 yeas to 102 nays, laid on the table the appeal from the decision of the chair in regard to the presentation of the protest against the passage of the River and Harbor bill. The Speaker then ordered the protest to be read.

The reading of the protest was interrupted by Mr. CONGER who objected to the words referring to the combination of members for the spoliation of the Treasury. He demanded the language be taken down and read at the Clerk's desk.

The reading was repeated, and thereupon, amid much confusion, Mr. COX (N. Y.) withdrew that portion of the protest and was proceeding to address the House.

Mr. CONGER, however, persisted in his objection to the words read, and also objected to Mr. Cox being allowed to proceed with his remarks.

The SPEAKER took the ground that Mr. Cox had a right to withdraw the offensive expression and also that he had a right to the floor on his question of privilege.

It appeared, however, that it was not the purpose of the House to let Mr. Cox proceed, for on both sides of the chamber a storm of objection was raised and kept up amid great excitement for nearly a quarter of an hour. Every time there appeared to be a chance for Mr. Cox to make himself heard, Mr. CONGER and others on the Republican side, and Messrs. REAGAN, ATKINS and others on the Democratic side, interposed, creating great uproar and confusion.

Finally, the SPEAKER put the question to the House whether the gentleman from New York should be allowed to proceed in order, and declared it carried by a vote of 103 to 87.

The Clerk resumed the reading of the protest until these words were reached, "And this encourages similar attempts on the Treasury to gratify local interests."

Then Mr. CONGER objected to these words as impugning the motives of the members, and Mr. COX declared (amid some applause and laughter) that he would not take that back.

The SPEAKER ruled the words complained of were not disrespectful to the House, as they only conveyed the idea that there might be a combination of local interests.

IS THE PROTEST A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE?

The reading of the protest having been completed, Mr. HALE submitted the question whether it presented a question of privilege?

After four and a half hours noisy, personal and excited debate, the question was put to the House whether the paper in itself presented the question of privilege.

The question was put and decided in the negative—yeas, 57; nays, 180.

Mr. MILLS then moved as a matter of courtesy to those who singned the protest, it be entered on the journal. Rejected.

Mr. DURHAM, from the Conference Committee on the Deficiency bill for temporary clerks in the Treasury Department, reported. The Committee had agreed by compromising on the disputed points. The report was agreed to.

Mr. SPARKS, from the Appropriation Committee reported the Indian Appropriation bill. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the Senate bill to encourage and protect the shipping interest, and to revive American commerce. He stated that the bill should have originated in the House, and therefore moved that the committee be discharged from its further consideration. So ordered.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Senate funding bill in regard to the Pacific Railroad Commissioners having been reached on the Speaker's table, Mr. COX (N. Y.) moved it be put on its passage.

A protracted and interesting debate ensued on the motion, in which quite a number of members took part.

The main question being ordered, a vote was taken on its passage and resulted in yeas 243, nays 2. So the bill was passed. The negative votes were cast by Messrs. Butler and Lynde.

The next bill on the Speaker's table was the bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt law.

Mr. McMAHON said it was exceedingly important to the country that some action should be taken. Men were being driven into bankruptcy by expected action of the House which might be different from what was generally supposed.

Mr. KNOTT moved to take a recess until half-past seven o'clock.

Mr. McMAHON inquired if the Bankrupt bill would come up as unfinished business in the morning.

The SPEAKRR replied it would.

The House then took a recess until half-past seven o'clock in the evening, the session to be for debate only.

A HIGH OLD TIME.

Fun in the House Tuesday on the River and Harbor Bill.

[Enquirer Special.]

* * * Ellis of Louisiana, said they were making appropriations for the improvement of unpronouncable creeks in Pennsylvania. This brought Harry White to his feet. He wanted to know what name in Pennsylvania could not be pronounced. Ellis, with the River and Harbor bill in hand, commenced to spell K-i-s-k-i-m. "Oh, stop," said White. "Anybody who can't pronounce Kiskiminetas and Conemaugh, can't pronounce anything." Hendrick B. Wright of Pennsylvania, who had voted against the bill, wanted to know where these rivers were. This created another roar of laughter in the House. "What," shouted White; "you want to be Governor of Pennsylvania, and don't know the rivers of your own State! Why, they fed the canal which gave the Democracy all its power and influence in Pennsylvania for years." "Oh, no," shouted old Martin I. Townsend, "It's old Monongahela that gives the Democracy its influence." Then another old gray-bearded Representative from Pennsylvania (Mr. Bridges) came down into the area, and backed up Wright in his assertion that the rivers referred to by White, which were on top of the Alleghenys had not volume enough to run a grist-mill. While this was going on, Wright, Bridges, White and Townsend had gathered in the area in front of the Speaker's desk, while other members were standing around shouting, yelling and laughing. Randall made no attempt to preserve order, and, to clap the climax, when White produced a map to show Wright where the Kiskiminetas was located the latter wrapped it round his colleague's head, and the House and the galleries roared. Meantime, however, some members got tired of the proceedings and wanted a vote, but in a twinkling something would turn up to create a diversion. For example, Springer of Illinois, accused his colleague, Hartsell, of favoring the bill because his district was washed by the waters of both the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, for which liberal appropriations were made. Hartsell retorted that Springer was mad because there was no appropriation for the Illinois river. Roberts of Maryland, wanted to talk, but members got restive and tried to cry him down with demands for the question. Roberts persisted, however, and his first sentence put the House in good humor again. He commenced as follows: "Mr. Speaker, I would not detain the House at this late hour were it not that I am a member of the Committee on Commerce, and have as large a water front as any man on this floor." Such a roar as went up has not often been heard in the House of Representatives. It was at least two minutes before Randall could restore order, and then Roberts added to his funny saying, "If the House is not in a condition to draw a distinction it is not my fault." The result of the whole day's business was that the House decided by a vote of 180 to 57, that Cox's protest was not a question of privilege. To-day's debate settled one fact, and that is that the bill is full of jobs, and will probably be riddled to death in the Senate.

DEATH OF WM. ORTON,

President of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Details of His Death—A Biographical Sketch.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Hon. William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died this morning. The immediate cause of the death of Mr. Orton was apoplexy, with which he was stricken at eleven o'clock last night.

[The deceased was born in Cuba, Allegany county, New York, June 14, 1826 His facilities for education were limited, but he improved his spare time, and was largely his own instructor. His first thesis was on the magnetic telegraph, on which subject he had devoted much time, and was illustrated by a model constructed by his own hand. The model embraces one of the curiosities of the Department of Education in Albany. From this time to the commencement of the war Mr. Orton was connected with the book trade, and for the last few years of that connection was a member of a prominent firm in the city of New York. In 1862 we find Mr. Orton Internal Revenue Collector for the Sixth district of the city of New York. In 1865 Mr. Orton was appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, which he conducted with such success as to induce the Secretary of the Treasury to write a highly complimentary letter on his retirement from the service.

Mr. Orton accepted, in 1865, the Presidency of the United States Telegraph Company, unanimously tendered him by its Board of Directors, of which Mr. Josiah King of this city, was a member. No sooner had he entered its duties than he began an exhaustive examination of its affairs, and soon ascertained that the company was sinking money rapidly and largely.

It became more and more evident that neither the Western Union Telegraph Company nor the United States Company could bear the depleting opposition of the other; and so it happened that by the logic of facts, and by the strong personal will and influence of the executive officers of the two companies, they found safety and success in union. In the organization of the companies thus united, Mr. Orton was chosen Vice President, and in 1867 was unanimously elected the President of the Western Union Telegraph Company.]

"The Inefficient and Ring Ridden Legislature."

[Washington Democrat.]

A friend writing to us from Harrisburg, in the course of his letter, says: "You cannot conceive a more inefficient and ring-ridden Legislature than the present. It will probably last until the end of May, as most of the important business remains to be transacted, the session up to this time having been occupied mainly with jobs of one kind or another, which were given precedence over really important legislation. Bob Mackey is as complete master of both Houses as ever was Boss Tweed of the New York Legislature or Board of Aldermen in his palmiest days. He comes up from Philadelphia every week, stays a day or two, and orders what bills shall be passed and what defeated, and his orders are always obeyed. He is master of the situation. No Republican member ventures to oppose his wishes, and when he gets hard up for votes there are always a few corrupt Democrats from Philadelphia he can control. It will be the most costly Legislature for the people that has met since the repeal of the tonnage tax."

The Gates of Pearl,

through which the human voice issues, should never become rusty. To keep the teeth forever free from blemish, to render their decay impossible, it is only necessary to use Fragrant Sozodont. It is antiseptic and supremely wholesome.

It is "never too late to mend" with Spalding's Glue. TTS

ANOTHER DOSE

THE STOLEN PRESIDENCY.

A Rival to Conkling's Louisiana Exposures.

Florida Carried by Fraud for Hayes.

Confessions of M'Lin and Dennis.

The Result of a Secret Agent's Search for Truth.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., April 23.—McLin, Secretary of State under Governor Stearns, and L. G. Dennis, Little Grant of Alachua county, have made confessions in writing of frauds in 1876, by which Florida was carried for Hayes. Dennis covers fully all details of the Archer precinct frauds which played so important a part before the Returning Board. He says that two hundred and fourteen names were put on the return of Archer after voting.

McLin's confession is said to cover all the transactions before the State Canvassing Board. These confessions were in the hands of the present Secretary of State Blaxham, and have been forwarded to Washington. After Dennis made his confession, eleven indictments against him for fraud in Alachua and Levy counties were *nolle prossed*. McLin, it is said, was rewarded, but how is not known.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Much interest is excited in the statement that McLin and Dennis confessed to frauds in the Florida returns, and during the day correspondents of the press and others have been seeking for further information on the subject. The original papers have not yet been received, although several Democrats and Republicans say they are acquainted with the contents.

A Republican of prominence authorizes the statement, which, he says, proves true, that Alfred Morton, formerly a post-office agent, but who was dismissed by President Hayes, was employed by certain parties to go to Florida to obtain information which could be used in aid of the proceedings of the House Judiciary Committee on the Blair resolution; that the statement of McLin is condemnatory of Hayes, for having, it is alleged, betrayed the Republican party; that if certain facts, of which he is now informed by Dennis, had been known to the Canvassing Board at the time of the count of the electoral vote of Florida, it would have been cast for Tilden, instead of Hayes, but that they honestly made up the record according to the facts as they then appeared.

This Republican thinks Dennis has made no statement, but on the contrary, a Democratic member of Congress says he has. It is said that McLin's record at the White House is that he came on to Washington last summer in quest of a place under the government. The President nominated him at the extra session for a Judgeship of the Territory of New Mexico. His nomination not being acted upon in that session, it was sent in again at the regular session, and was rejected. McLin came again to the President, who informed him that he could do nothing for him; to send in his name for any position under the government would only be inviting defeat. Both Senators from Florida and Senator Spencer fought McLin's nomination while it was before the Senate. Dennis was made Internal Revenue Agent for Alachua county district, notwithstanding the fact of the number of indictments against him in connection with frauds of Archer and elsewhere. The office of Revenue Agent was not large enough to satisfy Dennis for the work he had done and he therefore turned against the administration. There is much speculation as to parties who procured the admission of fraud, some persons positively asserting the friends of Tilden, while others name prominent Republicans disaffected towards the President as thus concerned.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., April 24.—Dennis arrived to-day. He neither admits nor denies the rumor of his confession, but intimates that the reports are based on truth.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

THE SECRET AGENT WHO ROOTED OUT THE FRAUD.

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, April 23.—For several months a capable agent has been at work in the State of Florida, securing such evidence as would go to show that the State went for Tilden, and was fraudulently counted for Hayes. It is impossible to say in whose interest or by whose orders this investigation has been made. The agent has been well supplied with funds, has accomplished things that usually require money, has worked systematically and has had heavy correspondence with Washington and New York, writing to evidently fictitious names. It is said, on the one hand, that he is in high Democratic employment, and on others that he represents the anti-Hayes wing. That he is at work for some powerful and determined organization is certain. He has worked with the utmost secrecy, and perhaps not half a dozen persons outside those directly interested suspect what he has been doing. He declines to say a word, even in regard to matters traced to his very fingers. He was in Florida during the Returning Board campaign as a Republican official and has since then been north.

One thing is certain he has succeeded in getting from the managers of the count the most complete confessions of the fraud they committed.

THE FRAUD FULLY CONFESSED.

Enough has been confessed to give the State to Tilden by a large majority. McLin, Chairman of the Returning Board, has written an affidavit in which he says that he is now convinced that he was misled in the count and that the State really went for Tilden by 500 or 600 majority. He says: *Noyes of Ohio, now American Minister in Paris, offered him all sorts of preferment and reward if he would only stand up to Hayes, adding that he was authorized to speak for Hayes.* McLin says he was influenced by this pressure, by his strong political bias and by the tremendous stake at issue. He was misled and gave the State to Hayes when it should have been given to Tilden. His affidavit is general in its nature and is a mere premise of what he will say when occasion offers. Two copies of this affidavit are in existence, one in New York and one in this city.

CONFESSIONS OF DENNIS.

The most important admissions made by Dennis, the Little Giant of Alachua, who has confessed in a written statement to the fraud of Archer No. 2, where 219 votes were added bodily to the Alachua vote. Dennis says he secured the election returns signed in blank before the election. That night he had Vance and Black at his house and they destroyed the real returns and filled out those that were signed in blank, adding 219 names. The whole details of the work are given in the confession. The Baker county case is shown up quite as completely. It will be remembered that this county, reliably Democratic, and near to the capital, was held back until the very last. The official return gives the Democrats 95 majority. By a strange coincidence the State was just evenly balanced on the *prima facie* returns without this county, so that as it stood Tilden would have had the State by 95 majority, or just his majority in Baker county. It was of course important that Hayes should prove the *prima facie* victory, so that there would be no appearance of changing the verdict of the people Accordingly a new Justice of the Peace was appointed, and a new return made by dropping out two precincts, so that it gave Hayes an apparent majority of 43. Democratic managers were astounded at this disclosure, made only on the day of the count. A dramatic scene occurred when the false returns were read. McLin was forced to produce the original, but the false return was adhered to, and it was adopted in the final count. The whole story is now made plain through the confession of the participants. At least two of the three have made written affidavits, and I think the third one also.

In Baker county the politicians, so the confession runs, agreed to hold the returns back until it was decided what was needed to carry the State, and then to so canvass the returns as to meet the emergency. It appears that he had perfect control of the Judge and Sheriff, so that when the Clerk and Justice who had superintended the election applied to each of them to assist in the canvass and certify to its correctness, they declined. The canvass was then made and forwarded by the Clerk and Justice When it was discovered what was needed a new Justice was appointed, just for the occasion, and the false canvass forwarded.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR KNEW OF IT.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Regarding the alleged confessions of McLin and Dennis, of the election frauds in Florida in 1876, Montgomery Blair says he had information some time ago that such confessions were to be or had been made. He and others were unable to conjecture where the original papers containing the confessions are to be found, if they have, as stated been sent to Washington.

General Finley, who contested the seat of Bisbee, of the Second district of Florida, says the revelations made by McLin and Dennis accord with the proofs he has gathered in support of his claim to a seat. Tee confessions have not yet reached this city.

CIVIL SERVICE ORDER.

Views of Secretary Thompson.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 24.—The Indianapolis *News* publishes an interview with Secretary Thompson, who is in the city relative to a dispatch from Washington published in the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* yesterday, in which it is stated that in a conversation between General Campbell, of Pennsylvania, and the President, the latter said that there could be no reasonable objection to the officers in the Civil Service contributing a reasonable share of their income to campaign purposes, that he would be pleased to have them do so and that the President, he himself expected to contribute his proportion.

Secretary Thompson declined to say anything that would appear like a statement of the President's views, but thought the dispatch above alluded to gives a fair interpretation of the officeholder's order, The explanations are the same as those given in Attorney General Devens' letter of last October. If a man chooses to contribute his money, he can; and if he chooses not to, he can, and the President would sustain any man on such refusal. Whatever is done clandestinely cannot be controlled, nor is the President supposed to be able to follow the ramifications of a rule to the lowest clerk in any part of the country, but if any case of attempted compulsion in the matter of contributions were brought to the President's notice, he would sustain that officeholder with all the force in his power.

With regard to his own proposed resignation, the Secretary said he knew nothing about it. He had got the Navy Department in a shape to suit him, and he proposed to keep it so.

THE STORM.

Track of the Cyclone—Much Damage Done.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

FEARFUL TORNADO IN SALEM.

SALEM, OHIO, April 24.—A fearful tornado from the southwest struck this place shortly before noon to-day. The two-story dwelling of Mr. Fawcett, on East Main street, was demolished; Moff's brick brewery was almost entirely destroyed; Kittridge, Cornice & Co.'s canning factory was badly dilapidated; the roof of the Perry Stove Company was caved, and the Woodruff Stove Company's building was badly damaged. The smoke-stacks of the water works and of Thos. Sharp & Co.'s machine shops were both blown down. Much damage resulted to other property, and two persons were injured, but there was no lose of life. E. A. H.

ATLANTA, GA., April 24.—A cyclone passed over this section of country, four miles from Rome, clearing everything as it went. As far as heard from, eight persons were injured, several horses and mules killed, trees three feet in diameter twisted off and swept away, and nine dwellings blown down. The path of the cyclone was three hundred yards wide, passing from the southwest to northeast.

WARREN, O, April 24.—A heavy wind and rain storm passed over this place at 11:15 this morning. The roof of the new Methodist church was blown off, damaging Judge Yeoman's residence considerably in its descent. During the storm, Dr. Judge Melton Sudliff dropped dead from apoplexy. The damage done by the storm is much greater than was supposed at first.

BRAVE MRS. HOPKINS.

Her Single-Handed and Successful Raid After Burglars.

[Special From Rochester, N. Y.,]

In the absence of Mr. A. A. Hopkins, of the *American-Rural Home*, an attempt was made to burglarize his house about 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Mrs. Hopkins heard the burglars, took a pistol from under her pillow, searched the house in her robe de nuit, discovered one burglar pacing in the front hall, tried to enter the sitting-room to alarm a gentleman who was sleeping above but was apprehended by a burglar who fired at her. In the meantime one of the burglars escaped by a back door, and the other sought his exit. Mrs. Hopkins followed him as closely as the intense darkness permitted. He seized her several times by the hair, but she broke away, and when near the side door raised her pistol and fired at the thief. He retreated to the back door, but the plucky little woman followed, and just as he was about to fire again she emptied another barrel into his right arm. The burglar dropped his pistol, exclaimed '——— her, she's hit me in the arm,' and disappeared. Nothing of value was secured. The burglars made an ineffectual attempt to chloroform Mrs. Hopkins and her little daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins have practiced pistol-shooting considerably, hence her brave defense against the two burly burglars. Mrs. Hopkins narrowly escaped the two shots fired at her.

STILL IN SUSPENSE.

All Kinds of Rumors and Slow Progress of Negotiations.

The Problem of Withdrawal From Constantinople Unsolved.

Italy Will Support England Under Certain Conditions.

THE SITUATION.

SLOW PROGRESS BEING MADE IN NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, April 25, 3:00 A. M.—Despite some very sensational announcements, such as that mediation has failed and professedly private information that war is inevitable, advices received from all authentic sources merely show negotiations continue. A correspondent at St. Petersburg says that the proposal to withdraw the troops from Constantinople seems to find much more favor in military than in political circles

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that the Porte, in the event of the withdrawal of the Russians and English, intends to preserve complete liberty of action, and will not bind itself not to impede their return. Even were such a promise exacted, its value would be doubtful. The only guarantee Turkey can give to assist either side would be to dismantle Turkish forts and remove the Turkish army from Constantinople, but the Turks could not consent to such measures. This last stumbling block to a military compromise between England and Russia is deemed difficult to overcome or avoid.

THE MUSSULMEN REBELLION.

A San Stefano correspondent represents that reports of the Mussulmen rebellion are merely due to the acts of scattered bands of marauders. The truth is probably midway between this and previous statements. A Vienna dispatch says the revolt is spreading all along the eastern valleys of the river Arda and its tributaries.

A Vienna special says: "Russia stipulates, if war is declared after her troops are withdrawn to Adrianople, they shall have six days allowed for their return. England is only disposed to grant three."

Prince Gortschakoff has been confined to his bed since Monday, and serious apprehensions concerning him are felt. His fever increases and his physicians fear it is typhus.

A Vienna correspondent states that Germany refused to guarantee the line of demarcation in the event of the English and Russians withdrawing from before Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 24.—During a violent gale in the Black Sea, a Turkish corvette has been lost off Kilia. Ninety men were drowned.

BISMARCK ILL.

BERLIN, April 24.—Prince Bismarck was taken ill to-day at Friedrichshue with erysipelas in the loin. His usual physician has been summoned from Wiesbaden.

VIENNA, April 24.—A special to the *Political Correspondence* from Bucharest says: "Fears of Russian occupation are increasing. It is rumored Russians are endeavoring to induce Prince Charles to change his Cabinet in order to obtain a conclusion of the military convention permitting the passage of Russians. It is even asserted that a Russian ultimatum to this effect has been received."

ROME, April 24 —The *Fanfulla* states that Italy has notified England of her disposition to support the latter's demand concerning the laying of the treaty before the Congress if England states her views in regard to the system to be introduced in Bulgaria. Germany and Italy have taken steps to induce England to make such a statement of her views before continuing military measures.

THE FEELING IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 24.—The *Galos*, commenting upon the proposal for the withdrawal of the British fleet and Russian troops from the vicinity of Constantinople, says: "We cannot see any indications of an understanding. Negotiations only enable England to actively continue her preparations for war. It is desirable, therefore, that means be speedily found in Berlin to compel England to make her real intentions known, as the present uncertainty weighs heavily on Europe and Russia."

LONDON, April 24.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that 20,000 irregulars in the District of Batoum refuse to lay down their arms.

THE PROPOSED WITHDRAWAL.

LONDON, April 24.—Though the principle of the withdrawal of Russians and English from the vicinity of Constantinople has been accepted, the knotty point as to the distance to which the forces shall retire continues to be discussed, and the difficulties in the way of such a solution are so great that many foreign critics believe an arrangement is hopeless. While the *Pall Mall Gazette* and other English journals characterizes the proposal as a Bismarckean joke, the *Times*, however, believes that the principle being accepted, the adjustment of the details ought not to be impossible. The *Times* also says it is informed that Bismarck is still making efforts independently of those relating to the retirement of the Russian troops and British ships from near Constantinople, to find a basis for the meeting of the Congress.

THE INSURRECTION IN BULGARIA.

The Musselmans are goaded to despair by the tyranny of their former victims. The country is full of refugees from the scattered armies and disbanded garrisons of the Turks. These form the nucleus of the insurrection, and they are joined by the inhabitants of Musselman villages, and carry on a guerrilla warfare against the native Christians and Russian troops. Thus, though peace is nominally established in the East, anarchy reigns in Bulgaria as it did before the war. The insurgents are not fighting for Turkey against Russia, but as they say "are fighting only for their own lives and honor." The Russian troops are the only organized force in the country, and the task of repression of the disturbance falls on them.

Regarding the situation the *Times* says: "While Europe is negotiating about securing the blessings of peace and freedom to Eastern lands, the Christians and Mussulmen in Bulgaria are flying at each others' throats. The whole country south of the Balkans, notwithstanding the presence of the Russian army, is in a condition which shocked Europe and convulsed England two years ago. Russia, for the moment, seems as powerless as Turkey was, and it is time Europe should again attempt to do collectively what no single Power can do alone."

The situation in Bulgaria is regarded as very significant and some papers believe it may accelerate the cause of negotiations. It is manifest the Bulgarians are taking terrible revenge for the Turkish outrages of 1876, and the whole country may fall again into a condition of anarchy, rapine and bloodthirsty reprisals.

DESIRE TO ATTEND CHURCH.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 24.—Grand Duke Nicholas has informed the Porte and Greek Patriarchs that a number of Russian officers and men will attend divine service at Constantinople on Sunday. The Grand Duke requests that a number of Greek churches in the capital may be available, so that the soldiers can be distributed among them.

THE LABOR TROUBLES.

A COMPROMISE PROPOSED BY THE STRIKERS.

LONDON, April 24.—A mass meeting of cotton operatives was held at Blackburn this afternoon. Twenty thousand operatives were present. Resolutions were carried that operatives should accept four days per week and ten per cent. reduction; five days and five per cent. reduction, and full wages on resuming full time.

The cotton manufacturers of Nelson met last night to give notice to-day of ten per cent. reduction in wages of operatives.

BREVITIES.

Father Curci has arrived in Rome.

The *Official Messenger* of St. Petersburg publishes an order of the Minister of the Interior calling attention to the law which prohibits assemblages of people on the streets, public places, etc., by which disturbances are likely to be created.

IN THE CABINET.

Mr. Hayes and His Ministers Engage in Grave Discussion,

About Getting Out a New Republican Platform.

[New York Times of Sunday.]

A few evenings since the Cabinet met with a view to examining a list of thirteen thousand citizens of Ohio whom the President desired to nominate for various offices. Before the meeting was called to order Mr. Hayes, with a modest cough, invited the attention of his constitutional advisers to a matter which, as he said, appeared to him to be next in importance to the conciliation of the Democracy and to the interests of the citizens of Ohio. "The Republican party," remarked the President, "ought to have some little attention paid to it, and I think it would be a good idea to present it with a nice new platform, with the compliments of the Administration. I hold in my hand a copy of the *Missionary Herald*, in which there is a beautiful article on charity and good will. It has suggested to my mind—if you will pardon the expression—the propriety of making charity and good will a prominent part of the proposed platform. I will be pleased to hear your opinions on this matter."

Mr. Sherman was the first to offer an opinion: "Good will," he remarked, "is a very good thing. It is non-committal, and sufficiently vague to be useful as a political principle. Of itself, however, it is insufficient. A new platform must contain something about the currency. Suppose we say that while the Republican party recognizes the intrinsic value of gold and silver, and the battle-born associations of greenbacks, it demands a currency which will satisfy the expectations of patriots and the needs of the nation. This would offend nobody, and bind the party to nothing."

Mr. Sherman's remarks were well received, and Mr. Hayes said that he saw nothing objectionable in the proposed plank. He then offered a suggestion that the new platform should take high ground in favor of singing hymns. "I have," he remarked, "as you all know, made hymn-singing an important part of my policy, and its success is incontestable. I have a memorandum showing that eighteen distinct Methodist ministers have been conciliated by hearing that we sing hymns at the White House on Sunday night; and my misguided friend, Colonel Ingersoll, is the only person who has opposed the Administration in this matter."

This proposal led to a long discussion. Mr. Thompson was in favor of singing Protestant hymns, but he thought that the liberties of the nation would be lost if the Republican party were to favor even by implication the singing of Popish hymns. Mr. Schurz said he would support a proposal to sing songs, but the word hymns had, to his mind, a sectarian sound. Mr. Key begged to suggest that "Dixie" was a good enough hymn for a Southern man, and that it must be included by name among Republican hymns. The other members of the Cabinet were, however, decidedly opposed to hymn singing, and the President finally yielded to their opinions.

Mr. Hayes next suggested that as to civil service reform it would be well to speak plainly and firmly. "Suppose," he said, "that the new platform was to assert that no faithful public servant shall be removed unless at the written request of two Southern Democrats, or of one Ohio voter. This would place the party squarely on the side of reform and would give it great strength in Ohio and the South." Strange as it may seem, this suggestion was not well received. Mr. Schurz said that the Administration had already tried that kind of civil service reform without any striking success, and Mr. Evarts said that if the court pleased he would move that a *nolle prosequi* should be entered in regard to civil service reform until some plan could be devised for inducing the public to believe that it meant something besides the appointment of Ohio men to office. Accordingly, the subject was dropped, and the President proceeded to make a new suggestion.

"You are well aware, gentlemen," he went on to say, "that the negro has, to a certain extent, disappeared from American politics since the era of conciliation began. Still, he was once a potent force. Would it not be well if the heart of the Republican party were to bleed once more for the poor negro?" With one accord the Cabinet said it would not do. "If we allow our hearts to bleed over the poor negro, how are we to conciliate the South?" asked Mr. Sherman. "Far be it from me to insist upon consistency, than which nothing is more fatal to political success. Nevertheless, having definitely abandoned the negro, we cannot now take him up without undoing all that conciliation has so far accomplished. We might let our hearts bleed over the poor Indian, but the less we say about the negro the better."

"There is only one thing more," remarked Mr. Hayes, "which demands attention. The vice of profane swearing has greatly increased of late. It is a curious and unaccountable thing, but I seldom take a ride without hearing profane remarks made by persons who are apparently admiring my carriage. This is wrong. The Republican party, if it is to have a new platform, ought to cordially and unreservedly indorse the third commandment, and it would not be amiss were it to advocate an appropriation for a monument to Moses. I regret to say that Generel Sherman—"

Just here the door was opened and the entrance of Gen. Sherman cut short the President's remarks. He was warmly welcomed; the various suggestions for the new Republican platform were laid before him, and his opinion of them asked. That plain-spoken soldier read them over and then made a remark which, though it was exceedingly brief, caused Mr. Hayes to move nervously in his seat. "That," replied the President, "is not an opinion, General, though it is a painfully strong exclamation. What we want to know is whether you think the Republican party will be pleased with the new platform."

"It is my opinion," answered the General, "that when the Republican party wants a platform it will say so, and that if it lets out the job of making one, it will employ Republicans to make it."

After which there was silence in the Cabinet for some minutes, at the end of which the thirteen thousand Ohio nominations were taken up for discussion, and no more was said of the new platform.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

A Husband Dies and His Wife Attempts Suicide.

Rescued from the River and Held a Prisoner.

Soon after day break on Sunday morning an elderly lady named Walker called at Hamilton's drug store in the lower part of Allegheny, and asked for some laudanum. The appearance of the woman convinced the clerk that she intended to take her life and he refused to provide the drug. She thereupon left the store and was shortly afterwards seen walking into the Allegheny river from the foot of Locust street. The owner of a skiff who was in the vicinity started after her, brought her to shore and gave her in charge of a policeman. The latter placed the would-be-suicide on a street car, and took her to the Allegheny lock-up, where she stated that she resided at No 81 Diamond street, this city, and that her husband died on Saturday night. This affliction and domestic trouble is what she attributed as the cause of the rash act, and expressed herself determined to take her life. Subsequently she was taken to her home, at the place stated, by Detective Bowden, who placed her in charge of another family residing in the house. While at the Allegheny lock up she was closely watched, and made no effort to do herself bodily injury.

Coroner Thomas had in the meantime been notified of the sudden death of the lady's husband, whose name was Nelson Walker, and repaired to the premises. The fact that the deceased's wife had attempted suicide so soon after his death, created some suspicion and it was decided to make a thorough examination of the case. It was suspected that the wife had poisoned her husband, and Dr. Donnelly was summoned and made a *post mortem* examination, resulting in his finding all the organs of the body in good condition. To-day an analysis of the stomach will be made, when it will be definitely known whether poison had been administered the deceased.

The woman, who was found quite nervous and incapable of taking care of herself, was arrested by Detective Fewer yesterday afternoon and confined in the Pittsburgh lock-up. She refused to make a statement before the Coroner, but it is expected that she will testify at the inquest, which will be held this morning. She was very restless at the Central station last evening, until Dr. Estep was called. He found her weak and nervous, and gave her medicine which caused her to sleep soundly. She is said to be slightly insane by those who frequently came in contact with her, and, indeed, she gave every evidence of insanity yesterday.

Nelson Walker, the deceased was a woolen manufacturer, and was rarely in the city, having had his business elsewhere. He returned last Wednesday and took suddenly ill on Saturday morning. His demise occurred at ten o'clock on Saturday evening. He was about forty-five years of age. His wife is apparently forty-three years old.

A STEUBENVILLE SCANDAL.

Ugly Charges Against Prominent Officers of the Poor.

The people of Steubenville are just now annoyed, or delighted as their tendencies run, over a scandal connected with the Jefferson county Alms-house, located at Winterville, a little village four miles distant from Steubenville. Dr. Wm. Willigman, until recently physician at the Home, and Robert Stark a member of the Board of Directors, are the parties implicated. The revelations were made by Lewis Armstrong Superintendent of the Alms-house, to Messrs. John H. Lindsay and Robert McCoy, two members of the Board. As the story is given by the Steubenville *Gazette* Superintendent Armstrong charged to these gentlemen that Dr. Willigman has seduced Marissa Rinehart, a half witted inmate of the Home, and it is alleged the girl herself says the story is true. She is said to be a rather repulsive looking girl and many of Dr. Willigman's friends do not believe the report.

The Superintendent also charged that he had discovered Director Stark and Christina Cooper, another inmate of the Home, in a very loving position on a couple of occasions, but he made no direct charges of criminal conduct on the part of Mr. Stark. The girl Cooper herself denies any undue familiarity from Mr. Stark, and the latter publishes an affidavit, in which he declares his course has always been exemplary, and in which he brands the stories, so far as they relate to him, as being false in every particular.

Dr. Willigman is a man between thirty-five and forty years of age, is married, and has three or four children. He has resided in that vicinity for six years, and was physician in the Alms-house for three years. Mr. Stark is an old resident of Jefferson county, and has been a Director of the Poor for many years, and has always been known as an honest, upright and religious man, and the general sentiment of that community is that he is innocent.

THREE-CARD MONTE SHARKS.

How Innocents are Fleeced — A Stranger Who Had Been There.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

I had often heard of three-card monte sharks and their operations, but much as I have traveled I have never had the opportunity of witnessing their *modus operandi* of fleecing the unsophisticated until the other day. It was on the Bald Eagle division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. I was running from Lockhaven to Tyrone. Our car was pretty well occupied, but most of the passengers were of the mercantile class. Just back of me, however, a mud-stained lumberman was seated, and looking down the car I noticed two or three more of the same class. As we were about starting from Lockhaven, one of the pair who had already been pointed out to me as gamblers, came into the car and after casting about for a few moments, advanced and took the vacancy beside me. His "pal" was already aboard, as I had observed him a few seats in the rear. My companion, who affected being under the influence of the swig soon became very loquacious, and proceeded to interest me with an account of how he had been in Williamsport and how some of the light-fingered gentry had played on him to the relievement of sixty dollars. He apparently acted the innocent lumberman, as he was roughly clad as one of that class. Then he produced, six cards which he avowed had cost him the above mentioned sum, and taking up my valise to use as a table, began showing how the thing had been done. Soon, by his gesticulations and loud exclamations, he attracted the attention of the other lumbermen, who crowded up through curiosity. He selected three of the cards, No. 1, 2 and 3, and began the manipulations to all appearances very awkwardly. Shuffling them up he held all three in his right hand, then with a quick movement he deposited them side by side on the valise. If his opponent could pick up the No. 1 card on first trial he wins whatever stake is wagered. At this juncture his "pal" came up, and as something seemed to attract the dealer's attention at the other end of the car he looked away, and the "pal" quietly took up the No. 1 card, and slightly bending up one corner, replaced it, then with a light laugh, he said, I can't see how a man can lose in that game. I believe I could pick the card every time. This irritated the dealer, and in an angry tone he offered to bet $50 he couldn't, but as his "pal" don't seem inclined to bet so high they finally made a bet of $10 a side and placed the stakes in my hand, (although I protested.) Of course, the "pal" selects the bent card and wins; now for the gull. The lumberman back of me having seen how the edge had been bent now came forward with a five that he could select the card. The No. 1 card became straight in the dealer's hand, another one became slightly dented, and, of course, the lumberman lost. Again something seemed to attract the dealer's attention elsewhere and again the "pal" crimped the edge, the dealer now winked at me and offered to bet, but as I knew that was only a blind to inveigle the others, and as it gave me a good opportunity, I determined to expose him, so ignoring the concealed meaning of his wink, I told him I had been there before, he couldn't swindle me, and thereby ended the entertainment, and the irate sharks soon after disappeared. The conductor passed through the train while this transaction was going on, but as I hadn't lost anything I had no cause to complain.

ERNEST.

Tyrone, April 19, 1878.

SENATOR DON CAMERON'S FIANCEE.

Antecedents of the Family From Which the Bride is Chosen.

[Cor. N. Y. Graphic.]

CLEVELAND, April 15—Senator Don Cameron having escaped a stepmother only to come soon into possession of a mother-in-law, it may interest the general public to learn something of the home and family of which he becomes a part at as early a date as May 9, if current rumor counts for anything. The father of the prospective bride, Judge Charles T. Sherman spent most of his life in Mansfield, where Secretary Sherman still posseses a house and farm—and was rated as a lawyer of ordinary ability, with no chance of escaping the routine of country court work unless some special dispensation should occur in his behalf. About 1857 such an event did result from his having one brother in the United States Senate and another at the head of the army, and Charles became a United States District Judge, with his headquarters at Cleveland.

Four daughters and two sons composed the household, and of the six Miss Lizzie, then a child of ten or eleven, was the youngest and the prettiest. Of the daughters, Miss Mary, now the wife of General Nelson Miles, the Indian fighter, was the oldest; Miss Anna, who has since died of typhoid fever, was the next, and Miss Lida, now the wife of Colgate Hoyt, of this city, came third.

The sons were early looked upon as sensible, well-behaved boys, but not intended to shine brilliantly in any career. One of them, Henry, soon branched into the law and at present is practicing that profession in partnership with Judge Willey in this city. He was Assistant United States Attorney in this district during a term or so, and soon after arriving here was married to a daughter of the late George A. Benedict, the veteran editor of the Cleveland *Herald*. The other son, named after the Secretary, is at present a United States Marshal in Mexico.

The first marriage in the family occurred some six or eight years ago, when the gallant General Miles had made an onslaught on the affections of Miss Mary, and won the day with a touch of his later dashing qualities in the Indian line. He was a favorite with General Sherman stood in the direct line of promotion, and his chances were in no way retarded by this alliance, as it is a Sherman trait always to do well by their own.

The coming wedding, which is the cause and excuse for all this gossip, is the one event talked of here. May 9, as has been said, is the day set, although no one need be surprised if a change should even yet be made. The probabilities are that the half-determination now formed to have the ceremony quiet and witnessed by only members of the Sherman and Cameron family will be changed, as there are so many eyes anxious to catch a glimpse at the wonders to be displayed in the toilet line, to say nothing of a live United States Senator thrown into the bargain, that the family idea will be given up and the broad portals of St. Paul's Episcopal Church be thrown open for the dear ten thousand who can some way fall heir to a ticket of admission. The family residence of Judge Sherman would certainly stand no rush of any size. It is a cosy little establishment on Case avenue, just in sight of Euclid, that wonderful thoroughfare, and although in shape for home comfort, would be utterly unfitted for such a reception as Cleveland ought to give the scion of the clan Cameron who comes into her midst for one of her fairest daughters. St. Paul's is grand enough for any occasion. It is new and colossal, and standing, as it does, on the intersection of Euclid avenue with Case avenue, is in the very centre of the wealth and fashion of the city.

Miss Sherman is at home most of the time, and goes little into society here this season. The trousseau is under way in New York, it is said, and the care and responsibility of overseeing so important a portion of the great event is, in itself, sufficent to drive out all lighter cares and interests.

A Debatable Question.

While much has been written concerning the use of "put up" medicines, the question is still an open one, and demands of the people a careful consideration. The salient points may be briefly stated, and answered as follows: 1st—are the sick capable of determining their real condition, the nature of their malady, and selecting the proper remedy or means of cure? 2d—Can a physician, no matter how skillful, prepare a universal remedy adapted to the peculiar ailments of a large class of people, residing in the different latitudes, and subject to various climatic influences? In answer to the first proposition, we would say, diseases are named and known by certain "signs" or symptoms, and, as the mother does not need a physician to tell her that her child has the whooping cough, or indicate a remedy, so people when afflicted with many of the symptons concomitant to "impure blood," "torpid liver," and bad "digestion," require no other knowledge of their condition, or the remedy indicated, than they already possess. Second proposition—Many physicians argue that diseases are sectionally peculiar, and that their treatment must therefore vary, and yet quinine, morphine, podophyllin, and hundreds of other remedies are prescribed *in all countries* to overcome *certain conditions*. It is not, therefore, self-evident that a physician whose large experience has made him familiar with the many phases incident to all *impurities* of the *blood, general and nervous debility, liver complaint, dyspepsia, consumption, and catarrh*, can prepare a series of remedies exactly adapted to meet the conditions manifest, wherever, and by whatever means, it may have been engendered? The family medicines prepared by R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., fulfill the above requirements. Many physicians prescribe them in their practice. His Golden Medical Discovery has no equal as a blood-purifier and general tonic, while his Favorite Prescription cures those diseases peculiar to women, after physicians have failed. His Pleasant Purgative Pellets, which are sugar coated and little larger than mustard seeds are a safe and certain cure for "torpid" liver and constipation. If you wish to save money by avoiding doctors and keep or regain your health, buy The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, an illustrated work of over 900 pages. It contains instruction concerning anatomy, physiology, hygiene, and the treatment of disease. Over one hundred thousand copies already sold. Price (post-paid), $1 50. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

A FEARFUL CRIME.

Wife Murder and Suicide in Geauga County, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, O., April 20.—A most horrible murder and suicide occurred on Thursday last in Troy township, Geauga county, the victims being Mrs. Stroud and her husband, Leonard B. Stroud. The couple had not lived happily together, and last winter separated, divided up the personal property and their farm. Some time ago Stroud rented his portion of the land and came to Cleveland to live with his daughter; but always of a restless and quarrelsome disposition, he could not leave his wife and son in peaceful possession of what they had set off to her in the division. So a week or two ago Stroud replevined much of the personal property which was assigned to Mrs. Stroud. The case was set for hearing before a Justice of the Peace in Troy village Thursday.

Leaving Cleveland that morning, the old man went to Troy, but on arriving he said he would drop the case. This done, he remarked that he would drive out to his farm, and getting into a buggy, started away. His stepson, hearing this remark, feared he intended violence upon the person of Mrs. Stroud, and so started off across the fields, hoping to reach the farm-house first. But this he did not do.

Arriving in front of the residence Stroud called out to his wife in a surly tone to bring him something to eat and drink. She complied, bringing the victuals to the buggy. He ate a part of the food, when he asked for a key to a certain trunk. This she refused to give him. Then he shouted: "I tell you I want the key to that trunk." She replied: "You can't have it." Then turning around Mrs. Stroud started briskly for the house, but had gone only a few steps when Stroud took from under the buggy seat a long butcher knife, and leaping to the ground ran after his wife, caught her with his left arm about the chest, and then plunged the knife into her abdomen just left of the navel.

The murderer drew the weapon out quickly, but immediately thrust it again into the abdomen to the right of the navel. He turned the knife around in the wound and drew it sidewise, making a gash more than five inches long. The bowels at once rolled out, but Mrs. Stroud struggled desperately and got away from her slayer.

Neighbors came to her assistance and carried her to the house, where she soon became unconscious. Physicians were immediately called but pronounced the wound fatal, though at last accounts the woman was living.

As soon as Mrs. Stroud escaped from her assailant, Stroud took off his coat, vest and hat, and, placing them on the road fence, cut his own throat with the butcher knife, inflicting a desperate wound. He fell to the ground, but soon arose and made further attempts at his throat. The neighbors now took the weapon from him, when he drew a pocket knife and thrust the blade into his throat. These several gashes had more than half severed his head from the body, and the man soon became unconscious and died in about one hour.

A large crowd gathered around him, but none attempted to help him; indeed it is said, the neighbors felt more like lynching him than trying to save his life.

"See how the old reprobate dies; let us dig a hole and tumble him in."

Another replied: "Not much. He shall never be buried in this town."

A third said: "You look the best I ever saw you; I have often wished to see you where you are."

Many other similar expressions went forth from the by-standers, showing that they had no great love for Stroud, who was always a troublesome neighbor, and upon whom strong suspicions rested that he burned several buildings in the township, and but a few days ago poisoned a valuable horse and cow belonging to his wife.

Thursday evening the body was taken to Troy village, by order of the Coroner. It was there placed in the Town Hall, where it still remains.

The tragedy has created immense excitement in the township, and much sympathy is expressed for Mrs. Stroud, who appears to have been highly respected. She is about fifty years old. Stroud is not far from sixty. She was his second wife and he her second husband. They came from the East a few years ago.

No one can develop the grace of meekness by listening to a crying Baby. Stop its fretfulness by curing the Colic with Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price 25 cents.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS have stood for 30 years the Standard Remedy for the cure of Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. Read: "Sellers' Liver Pills cured me of Liver Complaint, which compelled me to quit work."—Wm. Andrews, Baltimore. "I can recommend Sellers' Liver Pills. They have saved hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills."—Thos. Adams, Big Sandy, Kentucky. Price 25c. a Box. Sold by all Druggists and country Store Keepers. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa.

mh22:MWF-AD&W

OWNERS OF HORSES!

Are hereby informed that the undersigned, having leased the SHIELDS HOUSE (formerly Red Lion) BOARDING AND SALES STABLES, and also TRIMBLE'S STABLES, have a capacity for stabling 300 Horses, and will receive 30 or 40 Horses to board, at reasonable rates, by the week. Horses' day board, 50c. Mules' day board, 40c. The Stables have been refitted throughout, attentive Hostlers have been secured, and the proprietors are determined to give the public a first-class boarding and sale stable.

JOHN BOYD,
A. J. MONTGOMERY.

ap18:&W20:7m

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W Sixth St., Cincinnati, O. del1:d&W1y

STOCKBRIDGE MANURES!

Originated by Prof. Stockbridge, Prof. of Agriculture in the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Made for each crop, furnishing the plant food which each requires. They have been used for five years with such success that in 1877 they were applied on over 10,000 acres with excellent results. SEND FOR PAMPHLET. MAILED FREE. Also for sale, Agricultural Chemicals.

W. H. BOWKER & CO.,
3 PARK PLACE, New York; 43 CHATHAM STREET, Boston. mb2:3m W

ARCHITECTURAL IRON FOUNDRY—

JAS. A. MAXWELL, Proprietor.

The manufacture of IRON FRONTS FOR HOUSES a Specialty. Also, do a General Foundry Business. Works and Foundry—Cor ALLEGHENY and SOUTH AVENUES, Allegheny City, Pa., below Point Bridge.

ap21:1y W

25 FASHIONABLE CARDS, no two alike, with name, 10c. 20 Scroll, with name, 10c, postpaid. Agents' outfit, 10c. GEO. I. REED & CO., NASSAU, N. Y.

oc27:1yr W

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$1200 SALARY. Permanent salesmen wanted to sell Staple Goods to dealers. No peddling. Expenses paid. Address S. A. GRANT & CO., 2, 4, 6 & 8 Home St., Cincinnati, O.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. *Sample Watch Free to Agents.* Address, A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

se8:1yr

Stammering Cured!

Address,
G. WALTER DALE,
CURRY INSTITUTE,
Cor. Sixth Street and Penn Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ja5W

$10 TO $25 PER DAY to Farmers' Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free. Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St. Louis, Mo.

nov13:1y W

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

—AT—

G. D. SIMEN'S,

78 OHIO ST., Cor. of Sandusky,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

The First Tidings of Spring Goods. EXTRA INDUCEMENTS AND GENUINE BARGAINS in

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.

At 75, 85c and $1 00, a choice line of Children's Oil Grain and Turkey Morocco High-Cut Lace Shoes, 7 to 10.

At $1 00 and $1 25, All-Solid Leather Oil Grain and Turkey Morocco Children's Button Shoes, 7 to 10.

At $1 00, $1 25 and $1 50, a nice line of Misses' Oil Grain and Turkey Morocco High-Cut Lace and Button Shoes.

At 50c, very nice Ladies' Lasting Slippers.

At 75c, Ladies' Fine Kid and Heavy Sewed Slippers.

At $1 00, something for comfort and wear, our Home Made Goat Slippers.

At 85c, just received, Ladies' Lasting Gaiters to Lace.

At $1 00, very good Ladies' Leather Shoes and Gaiters.

At $1 25, First-Class Ladies' Sewed All-Solid Leather Lace Shoes.

At $1 50, A Special Bargain, Ladies' Heavy Sole Genuine Turkey Morocco High-Cut Lace Shoes.

At $1 75 and $2 00, All Styles of Ladies' Kid and Turkey Morocco Side Lace and Button Shoes.

At $1 00, $1 15 and $1 25, a very nice line of Boys and Youths' Lace and Congress Shoes.

At $1 00 and $1 25, Good Men's Working Shoes, all Solid.

At $1 50, Very Good Gents' Buckle, Lace and Congress Plain and Box-Toe Shoes.

At $1 25 and $1 50, a splendid line of Men's Seamless Plow and Heavy Sole Lace Shoes.

At $2 50 and $3 00—the Lowest Price Ever Reached — Men's Heavy and Light Kip Boots.

At Only $2 75, you can buy a First Class All-Solid Leather Fine Calf Gents' Boots, Every Pair Warranted.

At $2 00, a very good Boot for men to work in.

And all the Latest Styles of Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers at Extra Reduced Prices.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS —OF— LORILLARD Tobacco

The Tin Tag Smoking Tob'a "is second to none" in aroma, mildness, purity & quality

The great celebrity of our TIN TAG TOBACCO has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market; we, therefore, caution all Chewers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metallic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the Law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. SEE ACT OF CONGRESS, AUG. 14, 1876.

The genuine LORILLARD TIN TAG TOBACCO can be distinguished by a TIN TAG on each lump with the word LORILLARD stamped thereon.

Over 7,088 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid the Government in 1877 about $3,500,000, and during the past 12 years, over $20,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers' rates. mh16:eod&Wmh23-3m

L. S. L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIFTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, 1878, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MAY 14TH.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$30,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital Prize		5,000
2 Prizes of	$2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of	10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES:		
9 Approximation Prizes of	$300	$2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of	200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of	100	900
1,857 Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write, clearly stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Or to
H. L. PLUM,
317 Broadway, New York.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

ap13 eow4t&W4t

A GREENHOUSE AT YOUR DOOR.

For $1.00 we will send *free by mail* either of the below-named collections, *all distinct varieties:*

8 Abutilons, or 4 Azaleas,
8 Begonias, or 4 Camellias,
8 Caladiums (fancy), or 8 Carnations (monthly),
12 Chrysanthemums, or 12 Coleus,
8 Centaureas or 8 other white-leaved plants,
8 Dahlias, or 8 Dianthus (new Japan),
8 Ferns, 8 Mosses, or 8 Fuchsias,
8 Geraniums Zonale, 8 Double, or 8 Scented,
8 Geraniums Fancy, 8 Variegated, or 8 Ivy-leaved
4 Gloxinias, 8 Gladiolus, or 8 Tuberoses (Pearl),
4 Grape Vines, 4 Honeysuckles, 4 Hardy Shrubs
8 Heliotropes, 8 Lantanas, or 8 Petunias,
8 Pansies (new German), or 8 Salvias,
8 Roses, Monthly, 8 Hardy Hybrid, or 4 Climbing,
8 Violets (scented), or 8 Daisies, English,
12 Scarcer Bedding, or 12 Scarcer Greenhouse Plants,
16 Verbenas, distinct and splendid sorts,
25 varieties of Flower, or 20 varieties of Vegetable Seeds,

or by EXPRESS, *buyer to pay charges:*
3 collections for $2; 5 for $3; 9 for $5; 12 for $6; 14 for $7; 18 for $10; or the full collection of 350 varieties of Plants and Seeds—sufficient to stock a greenhouse and garden—for $25, to which our book "Gardening for Pleasure" and Catalogue (value $1.75) will be added.

PETER HENDERSON & CO.
35 Cortlandt St., New York.

mh:3 sap27

SURE REWARD.

5 YEARS TO PAY FOR A FARM.

$4 to $10 Per Acre.

Beech and Maple Land in Michigan in the MILLION ACRE GRANT of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company.

TITLE PERFECT.

Strong soil—sure crops—plenty of timber—no drought—no chinch bugs—no "hoppers."

Running streams—pure water—ready markets—schools—Railroad completed through centre of the grant.

Send for pamphlet, English or German.

Address W. O. HUGHART,
Land Commissioner,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

mh28:eow13t W

PROF. SCHEM'S HISTORY OF

THE WAR IN THE EAST,

Or the conflict between RUSSIA and TURKEY, is the LIVE book for LIVE Agents. Has 700 octavo pages, 100 Engravings of Battles, Fortresses, Generals, &c., &c. Price, $3.00. Terms unequaled. AGENTS WANTED. H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., New York, or Cincinnati, Ohio.

de1:eowly W

WORK FOR ALL

In their own localities, canvassing for the Fireside Visitor (enlarged), Weekly and Monthly. LARGEST PAPER IN THE WORLD, with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address,

P. O. VICKERY,
Augusta, Maine.

oc6:eow6m W

COUGHS AND COLDS CURED by using DR. SCHERER'S LUNG CORDIAL. 25c, 50c and $1 per bottle.

DR. SCHERER'S RHEUMATISM REMEDY, $1 per bottle.

DR. SCHERER'S PILE SALVE, 50c per box. DR. SCHERER'S WORM SYRUP, 25c. Sold by all druggists, and at Dr. Scherer's office 174 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh. ja5:eow W

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN:—

In pursuance of the forty-third section of the act of May 8th, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in convention at the Grant School House, situated on Grant street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, in the City of Pittsburgh, Pa., on the FIRST TUESDAY OF MAY, A. D. 1878, being the seventh day of the month, at 10 o'clock A. M., and select, *viva voce*, by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person, of literary and scientific acquirements and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent for three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same: and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the thirty-ninth and fortieth sections of said act.

JAMES DICKSON,
County Superintendent of Allegheny Co., Pa

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA., April 8, 1878

ap13:3t W

TO THE BOARD OF SCHOOL CONTROLLERS OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY—

GENTLEMEN: In pursuance of the forty-third section of the Act of May 8, 1854, and of section 7 of the Act approved April 9, 1867, you are hereby notified to meet in Convention in the Common Council Chamber of the City of Allegheny, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF MAY, A. D. 1878, being the 7th day of the month, at the hour of 7½ o'clock P. M., and select, *viva voce*, by a majority of the whole number of Controllers present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as City Superintendent, for the three succeeding years, determine the amount of compensation for the same, and certify the result to the State Superintendent at Harrisburg, as required by law.

DAVID B. OLIVER,
President of the Board of School Controllers.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, April 8, 1878. ap20:3t W

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF PITTSBURGH—

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the forty-third section of the Act approved the 8th day of May, 1854, and of section 7 of the Act approved April 9, 1867, you are hereby notified to meet in Convention at the North School Building, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF MAY, A. D. 1878, being the seventh day of the month, at 9½ o'clock A. M., and elect *viva voce*, by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as City Superintendent for the three succeeding years, determine the amount of compensation for the same, and certify the result to the State Superintendent at Harrisburg, as required by law.

GEO. J. LUCKEY, City Superintendent.
JAMES McEWEN, President of Central Board of Education.

ap20:3t W

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

—Letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of ALEXANDER M. ALLISON, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. Debtors of the estate will please make payment and creditors present their claims without delay to the undersigned, at the late residence of decedent, in North Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., or at my own residence at Candor P. O., Washington county, Pa.

JAMES M. CLARK, Administrator.

MARCH, 1878. mh23:6t W

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY,
PITTSBURGH, PA., April 13, 1878.

NOTICE TO ICE DEALERS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 22d DAY OF APRIL, inclusive, for furnishing the several Courts and Offices of Allegheny county with ice, for the ensuing season. Bids must be for the ton in such quantities and at such times as the County Commissioners, or their agent may desire.

HENRY WARNER,
County Controller.

ap13

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, having cured over 20,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

Founder and Proprietor of the

KEYSTONE DISPENSARY

302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases. Cures warranted. Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 only.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married, or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. KEYSTONE DISPENSARY, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. PAGE,

Late of Hospital for Diseases of Women, London, England, continues to treat successfully all irregularities of Females, including Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, &c., &c. Call, or write (enclosing stamp.) 234 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office Hours—10 to 12 M. and 2 to 6 P. M. Charges Moderate.

Dr. Page's favorite prescriptions for Female irregularities, sent prepaid to any address on receipt of price, $1 50. de4:eodly&W

KNOW THYSELF

By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION. Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skilful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.

HEAL THYSELF

fel:eod&W1y

PITTSBURGH LOCK HOSPITAL.

DR. PAGE, a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, England, guarantees to cure all forms of Private Diseases and Nervous Debility in the shortest possible time. No Mercury Used. Charges moderate.

Dr. Page's Life Pills, a specific cure for Impotency and Debility, sent free to any address on receipt of price, $1 00 per box.

DR. PAGE, 234 Penn Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

de4:eodly&W

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Graff, Hugus & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

FIERY FURNACE

For Heating Dwellings, Churches, &c.

NEW IMPROVED

BOSTON RANGE.

The cheapest and best, and most popular Range in the market. Also, manufacturers of

CONFIDENCE & COLUMBIA

Cook Stoves.

Parlor and Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves, fine Grate Fronts and Fenders.
Lifting Shaker Grate, Old's patent.
Agitating Grates, Larkin's patent.
Marbleized Cast Iron Mantels.

206 & 208 Liberty St.

PITTSBURGH.

eod

DUFF & CAMPBELL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS

AND DEALERS IN

FRENCH AND ENAMELED GLASS.

As we keep in our Warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upward on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, No. 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield. ws&W

Great Reduction IN TEETH.

A Full Set for $6!

AT

DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT'S,

278 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

Taking the Centennial Medal and Diploma over all home and foreign competitors, has given Dr. Scott's work a world-wide celebrity, and the public are always satisfied that when they get it they HAVE THE BEST.

It will Pay Everybody to visit Pittsburgh to have Dr. Quincy A. Scott Extract their Teeth Without Pain by his Absolutely Safe Anæsthetic, as it is the Only One in Existence,

And can be taken with entire confidence by old and young, and people in every condition of health.

Another Death from Laughing Gas.

Dr. G. Morley Harrison, a Surgeon of thirty years standing in Manchester, England, lately died from an overdose of Laughing Gas. He was in perfect health, but the "gas" anæsthizes very rapidly, and he took a few inhalations too many.

my1:1yr.

—EXTRA FINE—

EMBROIDERIES

Direct from the Manufacturer.

33⅓ per ct. less than the cost of Manufacturing.

CALL EARLY AND GET FIRST CHOICE.

Everlasting Trimming	50c, pieces of 12 yds
Linen Edge	25c, pieces of 6 yds
Torchon Edge and Insertings	6 to 75c per yd
Russian Lace	15 to 50c per yd
Point de Plabant Lace	15 to 50c per yd
Black Silk Fringes, extra quality	75c
Black Silk and Bead Fringe	50c to $1 50

New Bows, Ruchings, Collarettes, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, Men's Wear, Ready for Inspection.

Demorest's Patterns for Spring, *The Best in the World,*

Now ready and for sale by

JAS. D. CARLISLE,
37 FIFTH AVENUE.

Just Received,

SPRING GOODS

—AT—

LOWEST PRICES!

—AT THE—

CENTRAL

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE,

138 SMITHFIELD ST.,

mh2es&Wtf (Near Sixth Avenue.)

CHEAPEST PLACE IN TOWN!

TO BUY YOUR

GUNS, REVOLVERS,

Ammunition, and Hunting Materials.

GUNS AND REVOLVERS REPAIRED.

J. H. JOHNSTON,

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,

169 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa

no12:A&W2m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1878.

The Weekly Post.

Single Subscription	$2.00 per year
In Clubs	1.50 " "

(Postage Prepaid by us.)

Extraordinary Inducements to Clubs.

A PREMIUM ENGRAVING TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST for 1878 will maintain its reputation as the Largest, Cheapest and Best Family and Political Journal published in the Union. Eight pages and fifty-six columns in each number: printed with clear type on the best of paper.

LEADING FEATURES.

POLITICAL—THE WEEKLY POST will maintain the fundamental principles of Democracy and give to the Democratic organization and candidates a hearty and unflinching support, as the best and in fact only way to secure reform in government and the maintenance of the rights of the people and the States. Hereafter the history of the country promises to be the history of the Democratic party; but a brief time will elapse and the control of the Federal and State governments in all their branches will pass into its hands. THE POST will be a faithful guardian and defender of the honor and integrity of the party in power, as it has been a champion of its principles in the long years of adversity and defeat.

THE NEWS—It will contain the current news of the day from all quarters of the world by mail and telegraph, carefully condensed and edited, including full reports of Congressional and Legislative proceedings, with special dispatches and correspondence from Washington, Harrisburg and other points of interest.

LITERARY MISCELLANY—It will contain choice literary matter, adapted for the amusement and instruction of the home circle.

MARKET REPORTS—The fullest, latest and most reliable Market Reports from all of the commercial centres, while a special feature will be made of the Live Stock Markets, which every farmer is interested.

EDITORIALS—Editorials on every subject of interest that may transpire, as well as many other features, suggested by events as they occur.

PREMIUMS FOR 1878.

A Valuable Premium to Every Subscriber and to Clubs.

We offer the following list of Premiums, to take effect January 1, 1878, and to continue in force until July 1, 1878:

For Club of 400 Subscribers — A FIRST-CLASS SPRING BUGGY to getter-up of Club.

For Every Club of 100 Copies—A SEWING MACHINE to getter-up of Club.

For Every Club of 50—An ELGIN COMPANY AMERICAN SOLID SILVER HUNTING-CASE WATCH to getter-up of Club.

For Every Club of 25—A Copy of WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY to getter-up of Club.

For Every Club of 20—A Copy of THE DAILY POST FOR SIX MONTHS, Postage Prepaid, to getter-up of Club.

For Every Club of 10—One Copy of THE WEEKLY POST, Free, to getter-up of Club; and, lastly,

To each and every yearly subscriber to THE WEEKLY POST, from and after January 1 until April 1, 1878, A BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING.

The Daily Post

Is one of the best daily publications in Pittsburgh, and is the only Democratic daily published in Western Pennsylvania. It is a live paper and contains all the latest news from every quarter of the globe.

OUR TERMS.

(WITH POSTAGE PAID.)

THE DAILY POST, per year	$9 00
THE WEEKLY POST, per year	2 00
IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER	1 50

Money may be sent by Drafts, Postoffice Orders or by Registered Letter.

Specimen Copies sent free on application to the office.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

QUICKLY CURED.

ALL FORMS of Private and Chronic Diseases at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are regular graduates of medicine and surgery, as diploma at office will show, are longer engaged, and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As emissions, blotches, debility dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical pamphlet relating to the above diseases, with 25 valuable receipts for domestic use, sent to any address for 50 cents. This pamphlet should be read by all, old and young, married or single. All communications confidential. Address

GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.

my14:d&W1y

A BISHOP THIS TIME.

Bishop McCoskrey, of Michigan, Forced to Resign

After Forty Years' Service as Bishop of the Diocese.

The Chicago *Times* of Wednesday has a long article on the fall from grace, *a la* Beecher, of Bishop Allan McCoskrey, for more than forty years Bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Michigan, and after Bishop Smith of Kentucky, the senior Bishop of the Church. The discovery of the Bishop's lapse was made by enthusiatic friends who started out to expose what they thought was a blackmailing operation, but which proved too true. They secured possession of very warm and ardent letters written by the Bishop to a young lady named Fannie Richards, of somewhat doubtful virtue, who had a printer named McConnell for a lover, who obtained possession of the letters. Through him they reached the Standing Committee of the Diocese.

PROMPT DISPOSITION OF THE BISHOP.

Two or three interviews transpired between the gentlemen who had the letters and the Bishop before they finally determined upon their course. Being thoroughly convinced of the Bishop's guilt, they at length placed the letters in the hands of the Standing Committee of the Diocese, composed of Governor Henry P. Baldwin, Hon. Charles F. Trowbridge, and Judge James V. Campbell, laity; and Rev. John A. Wilson of St. Luke's church, Ypsilanti; Rev. Dr. George Worthington of St. John's church, Detroit; Rev. Dr. Edward Harris of Christ church, Detroit, and Rev. Willis Hall of St. Anne's church, Ann Arbor. These gentlemen were dumbfounded at first and refused to believe the evidence of their senses.

The first surprise over, however, they calmly surveyed the situation like candid men, found their first fears fully realized in the positive nature of the proofs, and then decided to act. They accordingly waited on Bishop McCoskrey in a body, laid the case before him in a calm but determined way, and demanded his

UNCONDITIONAL RESIGNATION.

He did not fully admit his guilt, but sought to prevaricate as before, and suggested that he be relieved ostensibly on the ground of age and increasing infirmities, and that an assistant should be appointed to administer the duties of the episcopate. To this the committee would not consent. Nothing short of an unconditional surrender would meet their views. They would not even agree that a resignation should stand in the way of a subsequent trial before the court of bishops. One pledge, however, they would make him, and that was in case he should resign instantaneously the offending letters should be sacredly kept in their possession, doubly sealed and securely locked in the vault of a bank, never again to be seen by mortal man unless demanded by the diocese in convention, in which case they were only to be shown in executive convention under pledge of the strictest secresy, and then reconsigned to the silent vault, pending the proposition. The bishop was advised to go to Buffalo immediately, there to remain for a short time, and then

TO GO TO EUROPE

and spend the balance of his days in the society of his only daughter, Mrs. Stanton, now residing abroad. He was assured that ample means would be furnished him by the sympathising members of the church. They hoped to be able to suppress all information concerning the cause of his resignation, and even if the facts did eventually come out, by that time he would have placed the broad Atlantic between him and them, and his remaining days could be passed in peace. Bishop McCoskrey accepted the terms, and about a month ago the Episcopal world was surprised to read his formal card of abdication. He went to Buffalo, and on Wednesday his aged and respected wife, who is as yet in blissful ignorance of the terrible facts, left Detroit in company with her son-in-law, Maj. Stanton, for New York, whence the three will sail for Europe on the 27th. Thus will terminate Bishop McCoskrey's career in this country unless perchance he should, after finding himself fully exposed, with that bull-dog pertinacity for which he is noted, determine to stay and stand trial. "In that event," said a gentleman intimately acquainted with him, "his personal presence is so commanding that he would be likely to overpower any ordinary jury, and by main strength and awkwardness secure a verdict of acquittal."

SAMPLE OF THE LETTERS.

As to the letters on which the standing committee based their demand for the bishop's resignation, they are seven in number, written generally from the east. One will serve as a sample. From New York, October 18, 1874, the Bishop writes: "Oh, how I would like to see you in all your loveliness!!! Be cautious, and remember that secrecy alone can protect me, and burn this letter at once!!!" Here follows a number of dashes, understood to represent more kisses. The last letter from New York bears the date of October 29. He acknowledges the receipt of her ever welcome letter and says that although in the midst of business and excitement he cannot refrain from sitting down and answering her very sweet missive. "Every day," he continues, "passes pleasantly because it brings me one day nearer my little wife. Your renewed offer of one-half the bed and all the clothes will be accepted. I think of you in all your loveliness. How lovely you look when your head falls on my bosom and you realize the joy of affection. Oh, isn't it sweet, darling to feel the touch of love? I send you a trifle of spending money. I intended giving you some before leaving home, but neglected doing so. Buy whatever you want and have it charged to me. Remember that you are mine and that I own you all. You will see when I am home again the windows open at my house as you pass by. Come in as you go to school, for my whole happiness depends upon whether you are keeping your promises with me, as I shall certainly keep mine with you. We must not and cannot betray each other. My own sweet, darling wife, I send you—" (here follow fifty crosses, meaning as many kisses).

Among the letters was one which the bishop had written to the girl for her to copy and send, in her own hand-writing, to McConnell, the printer lover, as coming from her. It would seem that the pathetic bishop had become jealous of his printer rival, and desired Fanny to inform him in as delicate a way as possible that she no longer desired to encourage his attentions. The girl did as she was bidden, but immediately thereafter hastened to inform McConnell of the ruse and to make herself solid with him. Another letter was one written to McConnell by the bishop, evidently in answer to a solicitation, in which the bishop promised to use all his influence to secure the printer a good situation, and manifested a lively interest in his temporal welfare. McConnell, although reported to be an honest, straightforward man, was in humble life. This evident intimacy on the part of the distinguished bishop would alone give cause for suspicion that it cloaked something deeper. Throughout all these letters there are expressions peculiar to the bishop, such as "sweet pleasure" and the like, which would establish the identity of the documents, it is said, among those familiar with him, even were they not all written in that peculiar chirography which is unmistakably his. Suffice it to say that there is not the least doubt in the minds of any member of the standing committes as to McCoskrey's guilt.

THE GIRL AND HER LOVERS.

Another chapter in this singular domestic drama is that which records the career of the girl Fannie Richards. She is a petite brunette, now scarcely more than twenty years of age, and is something of a rattlehead, although with a decided predisposition to beauty. At the time that this story opens, less that four years ago, she was a school girl, living with her mother. The bishop, as it is said, was attracted by her sprightly ways and employed her to act as his amanuensis. It was while acting in this capacity, as report has it, that the bishop had induced her to yield to his wishes, although it would appear that she had prior to that time been too free with McConnell. But it seems that the bishop, after a time, either tired of the responsibility, or wished to make an exchange. He had, meanwhile, given out that Fannie was his ward, and, it is said, had caused the information to be communicated to certain parties that she was distantly related to him. Fannie met a young man named Bannister, about her own age, and a clerk in a hardware store, and took something of a fancy to him. The bishop encouraged this fancy, and held out, it is alleged, glowing pictures of the beauties of wedded bliss for the inspection of the swain. To a poor clerk the idea of being wedded to a ward and reputed relative of a bishop was dazzling. He plied a suit to willing ears, and in a brief time the nuptials were heralded. Something over a year ago St. John's Episcopal church was crowded of an evening to witness the imposing ceremony. The bishop himself presided and performed the ceremony, assisted by two or three other prominent clergymen. After the ring had been placed and blessed, a brilliant reception was given, at which the happiest man of all that merry throng was Bishop McCoskrey, who paid for the carriages, the supper, the wedding trousseau, etc. Frequently, it is said, after the wedding pair was established in quarters, did the good bishop call to pay his respects and manifest an interest in their welfare, not taking any special pains to make his calls when the husband was at home.

Bannister was a mere youth, and the honor of having for a wife a bishop's ward did not, he found to his sorrow, pay the butcher and grocer, to say nothing of the tailor, and he has since then had more or less trouble in making both ends meet and is now domiciled at the Grand Trunk junction, three miles from this city, and employed as a clerk in the offices of that company.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE BISHOP.

Bishop M'Coskrey was born in Pennsylvainia, graduated at Carlisle College, and afterward at West Point, with high rank. Shortly after leaving the latter institution, he abandoned the military for the law, which he studied and practiced for a time, only to renounce it in turn for the church. In 1836 he was elected Bishop of the diocese of Michigan, and came to Detroit, where he has ever since resided. He is seventy-four years of age, very tall and very portly, weighing nearly if not quite three hundred pounds. He has always been

A GOOD LIVER

and a man of the world, in the sense that he would rather tell or listen to a good story than to discuss saintly topics, and could bear a hand at emptying a bottle or cracking a joke. He was, although jovial and jocular, exceedingly sticklish as to the prerogatives of his office, and was quick to take affront when his dignity was called in question. He never seemed to have any

IDEA OF THE VALUE OF MONEY,

and although his pay was ample he was everlastingly running in debt, and time and again has the church contributed thousands of dollars to help him out of trouble. The more charitable attributed this to his benevolence, while the knowing ones were confident that

WOMEN WERE AT THE BOTTOM OF IT.

He was proverbially broke, and although he is said to have ordered goods such as pianos, carpets, boots and clothing, etc., with the utmost prodigality, for various women, to be charged to him, he has seldom been known to pay a bill. He is a tall, stalwart, fine-looking man, and when in England some time ago he was shown much attention by a number of the Bishops and well-known clergymen.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Bishop McCoskrey sends to the Associated Press the following:

To the Associated Press:

I give my unqualified denial to the articles which have appeared in the different papers against me.

[Signed] SAMUEL A. MCCOSKREY,
Bishop of Michigan.

New York, April 20, 1878.

A SUSPENSION OF JUDGMENT REQUESTED.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, April 20.—The Bishop of Iowa publishes the following card this morning:

"DAVENPORT, Maundy Thursday, 1878.

"In view of the serious charges published in the daily press affecting the character of the Bishop of Michigan, I would earnestly claim in behalf of an aged man nearly seventy-five years, that he should not be condemned, even in the popular mind, unheard, untried, and on testimony as yet unauthenticated by any responsible name. The House of Bishops of the American Church has always shown its readiness, by prompt and even severe measures, to prove the honor of its members, and to vindicate its purity. In the present instance, I beg a suspension of judgment until the Diocese or the House of Bisops have time to act.

[Signed]
"WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY.
"Bishop of Iowa."

THE BISHOP IN NEW YORK.

[New York World, Saturday.]

It was ascertained last night that ex-Bishop Samuel Allan McCoskry of Michigan, who resigned about a month ago, in accordance with a request from a special committee of his diocese, is at present in this city. He had taken particular pains, however, not to communicate with his relatives residing here, and has intimated to strangers that he desires to remain perfectly secluded until he sails for Euroge. His nephew, Dr. Erskine Mason, was disposed to evade all questions relative to the alleged charges that have been made against his uncle. When asked if he knew where the ex-Bishop could be seen in order to deny the allegations that had been made against him, Dr. Mason declined to give any information of his whereabouts, and said that he had only heard indirectly of the Bishop's arrival yesterday morning. Dr. Mason was positive that Mrs. McCoskry had not yet joined her husband, but would not deny that it was her intention to do so. He also believed that his uncle had made every preparation to sail on the 27th instant, but thought it would be indelicate of him under the circumstances to volunteer any particulars.

* * *

The Biggest Living Englishman.

Mr. Campbell, landlord of the "Duke of Wellington," Newcastle-on-Tyne, boasts of being the largest subject of Queen Victoria. He was born only in 1856, and measures round the shoulders 96 inches, round the waist 85 inches, and round the calf of the leg 35. He weighs 728 pounds. He was brought up a printer, but compelled from his size to give up the occupation. His appetite is nothing extraordinary, and he is a moderate drinker, but smokes a great deal, to which habit a correspondent of the *Lancet* attributes his having rather irregular action of the heart.

CUTS FROM CONKLING.

His Analysis of Hayes' Supporters in the Senate.

And the Seven Wise Men of the North Who Stand by Him.

Mr. Hayes Proposes a Newspaper Venture With Plenty of Money.

Although the telegraph furnished the readers of THE POST with the material points of Senator Conkling's interview, yet its great length compelled the curtailment of some of the lordly Senator's best hits:

HAYES OWNED BY THE SOUTH.

"You think, then, Senator, that the President is wholly in the hands of the Southern Democrats?"

"I am sure of it. A Republican told me that not long ago he had occasion to visit the White House, and he found the President polite but chilly as an iceberg. While he was there Senator Gordon walked in without ceremony, and the President's countenance at once lighted up and he rose from his seat, grasped the Senator's hand warmly, and throwing an arm affectionately over his shoulder drew him to the window, where the two talked together in confidential whispers, and then Gordon walked out as he came in—with the air of one who was perfectly at home. The other guest took his leave at once in great disgust. Hill, Lamar and other Southerners are reported to be on the same terms of familiarity there, while the cold shoulder is given to the oldest and best of Republican leaders. It looks very much like ownership on the part of these gentlemen, and it is certain that they are not disposed to relax any of their claims. Hayes cannot get out of their power if he would, and I am by no means sure that he desires it. He has an inordinate conceit of his own powers, and in spite of the fact that he can command no votes at the South seems possessed of the delusion that he is able to create a party of his own there."

THE SOUTHERN CHIEFS AND THE GORDON QUARREL.

"How do the Southern leaders rank for ability?"

"Senator Lamar is unquestionably the ablest of them all. Gordon is arrogant and domineering, but by no means brilliant. Hill has very little honor, even in his own State, and his opinions are changeable. Butler of South Carolina, is cool and polished, and will probably have enough to do to defend his own case in connection with his seat. Lamar is the Jesuit of the Senate. When Stewart L. Woodford went on his trip to Mississippi, Lamar took him in charge and bewildered him. Poor Woodford! It was like a cat playing with a mouse. He came home with his head full of Mississippi levee schemes and utterly oblivious that any wrongs had been perpetrated on Republicans in that State. Lamar talked to him about the political millenium, and must have chuckled to himself over his easy conquest. The wily Mississippian always understands how to put his best foot foremost."

THE PRESIDENT'S SEVEN WISE MEN.

"What about the Republican Senators who voted with the Administration?"

"They are soon counted up. There's Stanley Matthews and Christiancy at the West, Hoar, Dawes and Burnside at the East, and Conover and Patterson, probably at the South. Some of these are only faintly with the Administration, perhaps, but I want to give Hayes credit for all that he has gained, or, rather, saved out of the wreck, for he had all the Republican part of the Senate with him when he began operations. Stanley Matthews belongs to the President, of course, not only by relationship, but because Hayes made him a Senator. The President thought he needed a factotum in the Senate, so he told Garfield to step aside and make room for the Administration's brother-in-law, and the Ohio Legislature obediently did the President's behests. Of course this was all right in the case of Hayes; but if Grant had tried to dictate to a State Legislature after this fashion what a lively commotion there would have been. Matthews is not a bad fellow, and I feel sorry for him sometimes. * * * I think there is nothing Matthews has done that has added any credit to Hayes, and yet that man went through fire and water (politically speaking) to make Stanley Matthews Senator in place of so really able a man as Garfield. Well, it shows how great a judge of human nature and acquired abilities our very amiable President is, for Stanley Matthews is the one specially chosen representative of Mr. Hayes in the Senate of the United States—and the specimen is unique.

"Then, there's Christiancy. He was elected as a compromise candidate, you know, and came to the Senate confessedly as an independent. He has never been radical in his convictions, nor much of a politician in experience, and he readily gravitated towards Mr. Hayes' talk about reform and conciliation. Besides, he has the dispensing of patronage in Michigan, and that has a tendency to keep him attached to the Administration. For himself there are other favors yet to come. I have heard that the President offered him a circuit judgeship, which he declined, as he has a young wife who is not at all disposed to leave Washington. It is understood that he is willing to wait until Judge Swayne resigns or dies, and that, in either event, the President has promised to make him an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. This will take him out of the Senate, but the President flatters himself that by that time he will have no need of any Republican votes. Christiancy has vacillated at times, but on the whole it is safe to count him in with the Administration. He will vote with it on nearly every question—appointments and all.

"After a great deal of hesitation Senators Dawes and Hoar appear to have cast in their lots with the Administration, though the sentiment of their State is decidedly against the combination. You remember that when the State Convention of Massachusetts was held at Worcester last fall Senator Hoar refused to preside because it was understood that resolutions indorsing the Administration were to be passed. About that time the President made his trip to Boston, and while there he sent for Mr. Hoar and requested him to preside as a personal favor to himself. Of course I do not know to a certainty what arguments were used, but it was rumored that Collector Simmons was to be guillotined, and that the spoils of office in the State were to be divided by the two Senators. Mind, this is only rumor, but the coincidences that have followed the adhesion of these gentlemen to the Administration faction have been curious and suggestive. Collector Simmons has gone, and the two Massachusetts Senators seem to be consulted about all the changes in their State.

"I nearly forgot Burnside. He is one of the President's men. Nobody seems to take the trouble to inquire why, except I have heard it said he likes to be noticed by the President and to say that Hayes once served under him. Burnside is as weak a man in civil life as in the army, and amounts to nothing in the Senate except his vote. I don't believe he could tell anybody why he supports the Administration. That is all the following Mr. Hayes has among the Republican Senators from the North, and you see it is nothing to boast of, considering that the President professes to be a Republican, has been a year in office, and holds an immense official patronage in his hands.

"Of the Southern Republican Senators, Conover is the only one whom Hayes can rely upon to vote for him through thick and thin. Patterson has the fear of political persecution held over his head by the lawless rulers of South Carolina, and no one can seriously blame him for being guarded in his action, since justice does not exist even in name under Wade Hampton's government. You have heard, of course, that something has been said about prosecuting Conover at home. I do not know about that, but I do know that the President has sent for him and made him the most profuse offers of patronage in consideration of giving his support to the Administration. I could tell some curious stories about Conover and certain nominations that were given him by the President."

HAYES THINKS OF STARTING A NEWSPAPER.

"But has the Administration any money at its command, Senator?"

"Plenty of it. The contractors, I understand, furnish it whenever the pressure is put on them. I know this Administration is perfectly virtuous, and yet I believe that you and I both would be surprised if we knew how much money it had at its command. A gentleman residing now in Washington, who, though a Democrat, is high in the confidence of the Administration, and at the same time has always expressed himself as friendly to me, told me not long ago that he had been sent for and consulted by the President as to the advisability of starting a first-class journal, in New Youk or at the capital, to support the Administration. The gentleman remarked to Hayes that it would cost a great deal of money, but the President at once replied that money was no object, as all that was wanted would be furnished at once. Half a million could be supplied, if desired. The gentleman, whose real reason was that there was no constituency to support the paper if issued, got out of the conference as best he could, and the subject was not brought up again. But he said to me, in speaking of the project, that the Administration not only could squeeze out a great deal of money for its friends, but it was prepared to use it without stint. It does this, too, while professing to be anxious for reform in politics!"

* * *

"BUT FURTHER---"

And Mr. Tilden Stopped Short in His Interview.

He is Not a Candidate for Either Governor or Senator,

But What He Proposes 1880 Will Explain.

NEW YORK, April 19.—No well informed politician in New York believes that Samuel J. Tilden has for one moment relinquished the idea of being the Democratic Presidential candidate in 1880, nor that he has been politically idle all these months. His system of deep work ought to be thoroughly known by this time. An interview with a *World* reporter is regarded as significant. Being questioned respecting the Conkling interview, and admitting he had read it with much interest, Tilden declined to express any opinion, saying:

"Now you must excuse me," protested Mr Tilden, but very cheerfully; "I am a private gentleman, busy attending to my private affairs, which have been greatly neglected for seven years past through illness and other causes. I cannot now express an opinion on what Senator Conkling says. I am not in communication with him and cannot say what his object is in doing and saying what he has."

"Then you have formed no opinion on what the Senator has said?"

"I will not say that, but I must decline being interviewed on the subject. As I said, I am a private gentleman in my opinions as well as my life."

"But the public would greatly value your opinion on such a topic."

"Perhaps; but everybody can read the interview as I have done, and form their own opinions. Really I do not care to be interviewed on political topics just now. But one thing I would like to say to you, you published this morning an interview with Mr. Opdyke, in which he makes a statement in error. I would like you to correct it and say that I am not now, and never will be again, a candidate for a seat in the Senate or in the Governor's chair. I could not under any circumstances, now accept such a nomination, even though it were a unanimous one. That correction to Mr. Opdyke's misstatement you may make if you choose."

"Can I go further, and say that you will not again be a candidate for any political office?" asked the reporter.

"Oh! now that's another thing," laughingly responded Mr. Tilden. "I might accept a Commissionership of Deeds, and you know that I have been twice sent to the Assembly, and have sat in two constitutional conventions, and none of these offices were at my solicitation. Such a post as the latter I might fill if you call it a political office, as it undoubtedly is, but further" —— and Mr. Tilden stopped short, bade the reporter good-by with another injunction not to forget the Opkyke correction, and closed the interview.

TILDEN AFTER KELBY'S SCALP.

Commenting on this, the *Graphic* says that this settles the question. Mr. Tilden declines to be considered a candidate for Governor or Senator, for the reason that he does not want to injure his chances as a Presidential candidate before the Democratic Convention, and there is no doubt that he will have a great show of strength. He has one little preliminary fight in this city, which he evidently thinks will have a great bearing on the grand contest. He proposes to overthrow John Kelly and Tammany, and is marshaling the Anti-Tammany Democrats with a view to the discomfiture of the Chief Sachem of the Wigwam. Indeed, Kelly's organ declares that the attacks of the *World* upon the Comptroller are inspired by Tilden himself, who has become one of the syndicate which owns that paper.

* * *

TWO EXECUTIONS.

One at Aiken, S. C., and the Other at Fonda, N. Y.

AIKEN, S. C., April 19.—Robt. McEvoy, who killed Major J. J. Gregg at Graniteville, this county, on April 20th, 1876, was hanged here to day. The execution was private, in the jail, and was witnessed by about thirty persons. He made no address on the scaffold, but met death firmly and resignedly. The case has excited the greatest interest, and he has escaped four times from custody and been thrice sentenced to death. Governor Hampton yesterday declined to interfere with the last decision of the Supreme Court, which was adverse to the prisoner's appeal.

FONDA, N. Y., April 19.—Sam Steenberg was hanged at one o'clock to-day for the murder of Parker, at Amsterdam, in November last. A large crowd witnessed the execution. He died easy. The body was cut down in twenty-three minutes.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—The three men to be hung at Franklin, St. Mary parish, on Monday next, whose death warrants were signed by Gov. Nicholls April 3d, are Wesley Turner, *alias* Degan, for murdering Frederick Erhart, a respected citizen of Franklin, while sitting in the door of a saloon at Centreville. Jackson Edwards, for murdering his brother, Jas. Edwards, by stabbing him in the back while he was running for his life. Aleck Brown, who for money murdered William Dudley, his partner and friend, by beating his head almost to a jelly on the railroad near Grandwood plantation. The executions will take place between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

LYNCH LAW.

Two Negroes and a White Man Hung by an Organized Mob.

The Last Act in the Terrible Tragedy at Huntsville, Alabama.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 18.—The *American's* special from Huntsville, Alabama, states that lynch law has been rampant there to-day. Scarcely any thing has been talked of on the streets since Friday last but the dastardly and villainous assassination of George Shoenberger, one of the best citizens of that section, by two negroes, Ben Evans and Eph Hall, instigated by Mike White, a white man of a bad and dangerous character, who has led a ruffian life for many years in Huntsville. He was a butcher.

White hired the negroes to do the fiendish deed, which was committed at three o'clock Friday morning last by waylaying and shooting Shoenberger as he was starting from his home to market, he being also in the business. The circumstances attending the murder led to the arrest of the negroes, who fully confessed the deed and told all about it, giving White as the instigator. White was arrested, and in his confusion told so many tales that he at once convicted himself. The parties were all lodged in jail.

People began coming this morning in great numbers from every direction for miles around. By twelve o'clock the streets of Huntsville, especially in the neighborhood of the jail, were literally packed. All was expectation and anxiety, thousands of eyes were turned down the Meridianville road in momentary expectation of an army known to be coming to execute the decision of Judge Lynch. There was intense excitement. The Sheriff was busy in summoning guards to protect the jail, but none could be found willing to accept his appeal.

There were some twenty or thirty United States prisoners in the jail, and the United States Marshal was also busy in summoning guards to keep them safe. At 1:30 P. M. the cry was raised, "They come," and sure enough they were coming. It reminded me of the days of the rebellion. The cavalry arrived with double-barrel shotguns, and came in with perfect order, as if drilled, and formed around the jail. There were hundreds of them. The thousands of non-participating citizens and country people fell back, and gave place to armed horsemen. A demand was made for the keys, but they could not be found. The Sheriff was also missing. Numbers of the lynchers had arrived with sledge-hammers and crowbars, and went to work at once. In a few minutes an entrance was made through the heavy fence into the jail yard. After some minutes of hard work the mob reached the cells of the trembling murderers. Their sight seemed all the more to inflame the determined mob, and in a moment or so the three wretches were dragged out, bound and brought before the immense crowd.

The whole multitude followed the armed men carrying the murderers down to Spring Branch, a half mile from the jail. A tree was selected and the murderers on a wagon were driven under. They were then asked if they had anything to say. Both negroes reiterated their confession, but White maintained his innocence. "I have nothing to say except I'm innocent and ready to meet my God." Ben Evans said: "I know I've to die; we were all in it, Eph shot the gun off; I shot the pistol." And turning to White, he said: "See, Mr. White, what you have brought to me." Eph said he had nothing more to say than what he had already stated.

They were then asked if they would like to be prayed for. White answered no, but the negroes requested Rev. Gordon to pray for them, which he did in a feeling manner. The ropes were then adjusted and all three attached to the same limb. White said before he swung off, "God be with my wife." The wagon was rapidly drawn from under, and at ten minutes to three the bodies were dangling in the air. At quarter after three the men were pronounced dead and cut down.

The armed men quickly disappeared. No attempt was made at disguise, and the mob contained very many prominent citizens of North Alabama.

* * *

WAR PREPARATIONS.

The Immense Naval Power England Has Afloat.

[London Letter (April 2,) to New York Times.]

The world has never seen or dreamed of such a naval power as England will shortly have afloat. Her accumulation of stores is on a fabulous scale. New vessels, corvettes, rams, torpedo-ships and iron-clads are being laid down at all the dockyards. Yesterday the first of the six steel corvettes, Comus, was launched at Elder & Co.'s yard, Glasgow, in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators. In these corvettes the coal bunkers are on the sides, to give resistance to shot, and the stem below the bow forms a tremendous ram. The horse-power is 2,300; speed, 13 knots; length, 225 feet, with shell-proof engine room and magazine. Some interesting experiments were made yesterday at Chatham dockyard to test Colonel Fosberry's invention for prevention torpedo-boats from sinking when penetrated with rifle balls. The German, French and Italian attaches were present. Several volleys were fired into a part of the vessel protected by Fosberry's elastic coating, a sort of india-rubber mail. The holes made by the bullets closed immediately after the bullets had passed through, thus preventing the passage of water. Put to a similar test the unprotected part of the vessel filled almost immediately. One of the newest things in the way of engineering is the new railway appliances for fortresses and intrenchments, twenty miles of which, with bridges complete have been completed. There is also a talk of a wonderful new gun offered to the Government by an American; and something very remarkable in the way of a new vessel for bombarding purposes has just been commenced at Chatham dock-yard. During the week there have been some remarkable experiments of shell penetration at Shoeburyness in which there was a competition between five English and four foreign firms, including Woolwich, Whitworth arsenal, Armstrong, and Herr Krupp. All the projectiles—Krupp's, Grusen's Armstrong's included—were shattered and broken by the twelve-inch plates of Brown, of Sheffield, except the steel projectiles of Whitworth. These did marvelous execution. They passed clear through the plates without sustaining any injury to themselves whatever. Whitworth to-day, therefore, stands pre-eminent in this murderous branch of manufactures, and he has received very heavy orders from the government. The Invincible and Tenedos are at last ready for sea. They are both destined for the Mediterranean, and in case of war will eventually be found possibly in the Black Sea. Chatham, Portsmouth and Woolwich present bustling scenes of military and naval life. England is, in fact, settling down to the contemplation of a long and exhausting war.

* * *

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Great Success of Wade Hampton's Administration.

Mr. Clark, the managing editor of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, who has been traveling in South Carolina, sends a letter to that journal from which we take the following:

"The success which Governor Hampton has achieved is only to be described as one of the greatest personal triumphs of the present generation. Indeed, I do not recall another case in our history where a man has made within the brief space of a year so complete a conquest of the party that opposed him, at the same time that he has retained, and even strengthened, his hold upon his own original followers. The testimony freely and heartily volunteered by Republicans all over the State surprises even one who felt somewhat familiar with the course of events, and would be nothing less than startling to the average Northern partisan. Within the past week I have talked with a number of the leading Republicans both in Charleston and Columbia. Beside, I have questioned the negro whom I might chance to have for my driver or who carried my bag, so that I have sounded all phases of Republican feeling.

"The concurrent testimony of all these Republicans, white and black, is the most sweeping commendation of Governor Hampton's cause and the most implicit confidence in the man. Said Dr. Boseman of Charleston (he was educated as a physician in the best Northern schools), 'You may quote me as expressing absolute confidence in Governor Hampton and entire satisfaction with his course. We have no complaint whatever to make. He has kept all his pledges.' Said Postmaster Wilde of Columbia: 'Governor Hampton has done everything that we could have asked. He promised to protect us, and he has kept his word.' By an odd coincidence these two negroes, as good representatives of their race as are to be found in the State, the one in Columbia, the other in Charleston, added to their unqualified praise of Hampton the remark, in almost the same words: 'I can't help regarding it as providential that Wade Hampton became Governor of South Carolina. God only knows what would have become of us if things had kept on the way they were going.' The striking testimony of these colored men is re-echoed by their white associates in the Republican party. Judge Melton heartily accords Hampton the highest praise for his course, and gives him the credit of having pursued it from motives of the highest patriotism. Going still further, he volunteered this statement: 'It's all a mistake these stories that sometimes get into your papers up North about the Republicans of South Carolina being unhappy under Democratic rule. The fact is, we Republicans here are as happy as bugs in a rug; never had such a good time before since the war.' And then he went on to say that he felt the change personally in more kindly relations than ever before with his old neighbors, notwithstanding the fact that he considered and avowed himself as strong a Republican as ever.

"So much for Governor Hampton's conquest of his old opponents. His victory over the malcontents in his own party has been no less complete."

* * *

THE HOROSCOPE FOR '80.

Hendricks and Grant for Presidential Candidates.

["Gath" in Philadelphia Times.]

By present indications Thomas A. Hendricks will be nominated on the first ballot in 1880, unless the party organs and leaders sell out for cash in hand and Tilden wins again. Tilden and Hendricks may extinguish each other and Judge Thurman succeed. The Vice President will be almost certain to be a Southerner, Tom Bayard having a chance, Gordon or Ransom the probability. In this city Hendricks is the favorite of the Kelly wing, to which belongs Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer, and Bayard continues to be the pet of the Belmont wing; the latter accounts for Belmont personally arraigning Hendricks on the money question. There is no Eastern candidate, but McClellan and his possibilities are not above the Vice Presidency. The certainty of Democratic success will make the next nomination hard to purchase.

The business men, whose interests elect Presidents, observe one simple fact that will turn them against the Republican candidate in 1880; that is a Democratic Senate and Congress. They are too much in favor of short Congresses and governmental concord to elect a President who would have constant opposition. Besides, there is not a single respectable reason any longer against a Democratic national victory. Both parties have the same general views and differences. Republican defeat would mean a final farewell to the evils of civil war and all its camp followers. It is the only path to political reorganization. Probably in four years we should see all the spoilsmen and impracticables in both parties acting together. Democratic success means progress, because a change. Republican success means no change, therefore no extrication.

If General Grant should decline to run in 1880, the Republicans might nominate John Sherman, who holds in his hands the only face cards. He is now able to resume specie pryments, and pretty certain to do it next year. Already the business feeling is easier and the future clearer. The Silver bill did not raise the price of gold, but, bringing our bonds home, made an area of secure investment for idle money. Much of the evil of our period has been the scarcity of investments. When money is earning no interest, its owners live very close, and the community suffers from their economy; but bonds, bearing sound interest and requiring no watchfulness, like other forms of property, make free spenders. As we cheapen living here, there will be less of this interest spent in Europe.

* * *

NIPPED IN THE BUD.

Elopement of a Young Lady With Her Aunt's Coachman.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—A special to the *Republican* from Davenport gives an account of a rather singular and at the same time rather distressing social sensation, which was developed at that place this morning. Miss Frances Reed, a handsome, intelligent, attractive young girl, fell desperately in love with a coachman in the service of her aunt, who lives at Newton, Ia. The coachman took care to cultivate the affections of the foolish child, and the affair culminated in an elopement last night. The couple went direct to Davenport, intending, as the girl believes, to be married at Reck Island to-day. At Davenport, however, the fugitives were nabbed by the officers of the law, and detained. The girl will be surrendered to her people, who are wealthy and respectable.

The man, Sam Boyle by name turns out to be a well known thief and burglar, for whom the police of several localities have long been on the lookout.

The unfortunate young lady appears to be thoroughly infatuated with her scapegrace lover, and avows her determination to marry him at all hazards. It is hoped, however, that his conviction of felony and incarceration may serve to bring her to some realization of the attitude in which she stands.

* * *

NAVAL STEALINGS.

Robeson's Fraudulent Naval Contracts.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—On Monday if the opportunity offers, Mr. Willis, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department will make a partial report to the House on the subject of the unpaid contracts of the Navy Department. The Democratic majority of the committee united in recommending that the bills for services already rendered, and accepted by the Department amounting to about $3,212,000, be paid, but that the contracts made by Robeson on the 3d, 7th and 10th of March, '877 amounting to about $3,600,000, be rescinded. No work has been done on these contracts, as they were suspended by Secretary Thompson immediately on his succession to Robeson's office. Many of the contracts which the committee recommended to be paid were in as plain violation of law as those the committee believe should be rescinded, but the work on the former has been performed and accepted. The report of the committee contains extracts from the statutes showing that Robeson violated the plain letter of the law in making his contracts, but there is no recommendation that he be punished for his misdeeds, as it is believed that a person not holding office cannot be impeached. The Republican members of the committee favored payment of the fraudulent contracts.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Reports of Committees—Several Bills Passed.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Mr. BEUK submitted a joint resolution appropriating $5,000 to aid in the erection of a monument over the grave of President Taylor. Referred.

A number of bills on the calendar passed, and pending the consideration of such bills, Mr. GORDON moved to postpone the pending and all prior orders, and take up the House bill to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases in the United States. Agreed to and the bill was passed without discussion.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of bills on the calendar in the regular order and the following were disposed of:

The Senate bill authorizing the citizens of Colorado, Nevada and the territories to fell and remove timber on the public domain for mining and domestic purposes. Passed.

The Senate bill in relation to Pacific Railroads being the Funding bill, reported from the Railroads Committee which still remained on the calendar, was indefinitely postponed.

The Senate joint resolution in relation to the International Industrial Exhibition at Paris, being that introduced by Mr. SAUNDERS, providing for the appointment of eighteen additional Commissioners, was indefinitely postponed.

The House bill for the relief of executors of the estate of John S. Miller, deceased, passed.

Mr. MITCHELL, from the Committee on Railroad, submitted a report to accompany the bill reported from that Committee yesterday to extend the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Ordered printed.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. KELLY, from the Committee on Ways and Means, asked leave to report a bill for the free entry of articles imported for exhibition by societies established for the encouragement of arts and sciences.

Mr. TOWNSEND objected.

Consideration was then resumed of the conference report on the bill making appropriation for the employment of temporary clerks in the Treasury department and for other purposes. The report states that the Committee of Conference has been unable to agree.

Mr. FOSTER, one of the conferees, stated that the points of disagreement were the Senate amendments appropriating $40,000 for the salaries of the collectors of internal revenue, and $20,000 for railway postal clerks.

Mr. DURHAM opposed the amendment in regard to Internal Revenue Collectors, and said the real object of the appropriation was to have electioneers going all through the country.

Mr. FOSTER inquired on what authority the gentleman made that statement

Mr. DURHAM replied that he was credibly informed that many of those deputy collectors did electioneering.

Mr. PRICE—Under the Civil Service rules collectors are not allowed to electioneer.

Mr. FOSTER charged that Mr. Durham's hostility to the amendment arose from the fact that he was bidding for the vote of the Moonshiners in his district.

Mr. DURHAM—The gentleman charges me with bidding for the support of Moonshiners. I hurl that charge back into the teeth of the gentleman as untrue.

Mr. FOSTER—That is good plantation manners.

Mr. DURHAM—Whenever you learn manners I will observe them.

Mr. FOSTER—Plantation manners are played out here.

Mr. DURHAM—Whenever a gentleman charges me with protecting Moonshiners I say that it is not true, but I will never put into the hands of any department money for electioneering purposes, or for the purpose of supporting midnight marauders to drag honest men from their beds, and rob them.

Mr. OLIVER moved to concur in the Senate amendment appropriating $20,000 for railroad postal clerks. Defeated, yeas, 116; nays, 126. The report of the committee was then agreed to and a new conference with the Senate asked for.

Eulogies on Representative Leonard of Louisiana, were then delivered by Messrs. Ellis, Ward, Calkins, Kenna, Covert, Rainey, White and Dunnell, and then the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—There was no session of this body to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. SINGLETON the bill appropriating $200,000 to provide for deficiencies in the public printing office was taken up and passed.

THE FINAL ADJOUNMENT.

The Speaker announced that the first business in order was the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House refused last Wednesday to refer the adjournment resolution to the Committee on Ways and Means, which was agreed to by 105 to 94.

Mr. WOOD then withdrew the motion to refer the resolution, and moved to postpone the consideration of the proposition until May 15.

The motion to postpone was carried—yeas, 129; nays, 113. It was a party vote with the exception of Mr. Rainey, who voted with the Democrats in the affirmative, and Messrs. Cutler, Luttrell, Clymer, Wright and Bridges, who voted with the Republicans in the negative.

The Speaker then called on committees for reports of a private nature.

Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported back the Senate bill increasing the pension of Gen. James Shields from $30 to $50 per month.

Mr. MILLS (Texas) moved to amend by increasing the pension to $100. Agreed to. The bill was then passed.

Mr. GOODE moved the House go into Committee of the whole on the private calendar, and that debate on the pending bill (the William and Mary College bill) be closed in two hours.

Mr. CONGER opposed the latter motion, which was, however, carried—yeas, 107; nays, 94.

Mr. CONGER then moved the House adjourn, and Mr. WILLIS (N. Y.) moved that when the House adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next, and the yeas and nays were ordered on that motion.

After consuming two hours in voting upon dilatory motions, the House took a recess until evening, the session to be for the consideration of business reported from the District of Columbia Committee.

EVENING SESSION.

When the House met this evening to consider District business, the SPEAKER called Mr. Vance to the Chair. Mr. RANDALL then said: "I rise for the first time in my life, I think in this House to a personal explanation. I find in the *Star* this evening a statement that I have verbally requested Mr. Glover, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, to investigate the office of the Sargeant-at-Arms of this House. There is not a syllable of truth in the statement nor a gleam of warrant for it. First, I know nothing whatever of the action of the Sargeant-at-Arms in the discharge of his duties that needs investigation; second, I have never had any conference whatever with Mr. Glover on the subject, nor have I directly or indirectly had any communication with him. I think it is due to the Sergeant-at-Arms to State this. If I myself were the only one involved I never would have noticed it, but as the statement reflects perhaps on honesty, fidelity and honor of another, I at once and promptly give this contradiction."

Mr. BLACKBURN, from Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back the bill relating to the Washington Market Company which was briefly discussed, and without action the House adjourned.

* * *

Wiping Out Virginia's State Debt.

[From the Lexington Gazette.]

The Moffett register has been in operation in Lexington for nearly four months. The amount of tax for that time is $940.

This is a monthly average of $235, or an average $26 for each register, the whole number of registers being nine.

The cost of the liquor thus sold and taxed amounts to $25,979 a year. This is about four per cent. on the taxable property, real and personal, of the whole county. It is more than double the whole county levy (exclusive of railroad tax) for roads, schools and carrying on the county Government. It is about thirty per cent. on the taxable property of the Lexington district.

Now, here is scope enough for re-adjustment. If we can stop this drain upon our wealth, all other burdens will be but as a drop in the bucket. If the people of the whole State of Virginia drink whisky as we do, the Moffett register will bring into the Treasury $1,500,000; or if the money paid for the whisky were applied to the debt, we would wipe it out—consols, coupons, peelers and all—in three years.

* * *

He Would Not be Whipped.

[From the Lynchburg News.]

A negro convict was shot and killed at Bethel, Va., above the city, on Saturday, by Mr. Thomas, one of the guards. The negro had committed some offence, for which Mr. Shepherd, the manager, proposed to whip him, but he declared that he would not submit to be whipped by anybody. Mr. Shepherd then ordered some of the convicts to catch the desperado, whereupon the latter seized a pick and made two attempts to strike one of them. Failing in this, he next rushed upon Mr. Shepherd, who would almost certainly have been killed had not Mr. Thomas, who was armed with a Spencer rifle and stationed about twenty feet off fired the ball which struck the negro in the back, killing him almost instantly.

GREAT DAY IN OILDOM.

Opening of the New Oil Exchange at Oil City.

A Large Crowd, Enthusiasm and Lively Speeches.

Galusha A. Grow Getting in His Work in an Oily Way.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

OIL CITY, April 23.—This is the opening day for the new Oil Exchange building and the city is livelier than usual. Well dressed men fill the streets, and at the opening well dressed and handsome women filled the galleries. I have not seen so many pretty faces, so gaily decked since I left Washington, where it is never very difficult to fill the Congressional galleries with that kind of curiosities. Pretty costly toys they are, some of them. I don't speak from experience, however, as all my friends and acquaintances are as far from sin as limbo is from bliss.

THE NEW EXCHANGE BUILDING

Is a handsome brick structure with Catfish sandstone window sills and tops. One large room on the ground floor (a favorite phrase in the early oil excitement) occupies or monopolizes almost the entire building below. The inside is handsomely decorated with paint, laid on in "arabask," or any other way you choose to call it, that looks nice. The outside of the building, from the second story up, came very near being spoiled by the building in of brick, which are covered with ugly white blotches—I think they call them sulphur brick—and it detracts from the look of the building very much. The inside of the main room looks very nice, and is surrounded by a gallery which, as I said, to-day was filled with elegantly attired women. The only face I could recognize in the whole line was one of the little Cossgrave girls, little no more however, for she is married to one of these oil kings, as they delight to call themselves.

GALUSHA A. GROW

was here and made the opening address, and tickled their fancy by telling them what great things they had done for the world, or particularly for the United States. The exercises opened at ten o'clock with prayer, or rather a good laugh first. The President of the Oil Exchange couldn't get the band to wind up one of their tunes, and when, with becoming dignity, he announced that the ceremonies would be opened with prayer, the fellows with the big fiddles and horns were only taking their breath, for they commenced immediately with another part of a tune, and the leader of that gang of uniformed unbelievers, as they must have been, motioned his head, after a poke from a neighbor, that they would "quit in a minute."

They did quit after several melancholy groans, and the Rev. ——offered the prayer. It sounded funny to hear the blessings of Providence solemnly invoked on an oil exchange. "Make their calling holy," prayed the Reverend, "as it is," he continued. If there is any gambling (I don't assert there is) going on in any Stock Board in the country, it goes on in an Oil Exchange Yes, "Make their calling holy," that was well put; most people think it would be a pretty big job. After the Reverend concluded, the nameless President made an

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

which was very interesting, giving figures that would astonish all but the best posted. It is, according to his address, the third Exchange in point of importance in the United States. The New York Stock Exchange and the San Francisco Mining Exchange are the only two which exceed it in point of value of sales effected each day, and Pittsburgh only a hundred and thirty-two miles away.

The first Oil Exchange in this whole country was organized in 1870—and where the present building now stands twelve years ago was on a cow-path through the wilderness. These be heavy assertions, and well calculated to stagger one's credulity, especially when coming fresh from a neighborhood in the coke regions where the interesting historical points always take you back to Braddock's time when George Washington was a youth and the Declaration of Independence had not been thought of.

Money, said the President, was worth 10 to 12 per cent. here with the very best securities, viz: Pipe Line certificates; and yet the oil men pushed their developments. It seems to me that kind of an argument would knock Wallace's Long Bond scheme, but I guess the security—Pipe Line Certificates—is not as good as the whole United States, and that's what makes the difference in the interest rate.

GROW'S ADDRESS.

The address of the Hon. Galusha A. Grow was very interesting, full of figures and quaint sayings. But for the fact that he is out on an electioneering tour it would have been relished better, as one was apt to think when listening to him, that he was going one eye on the political situation anyhow, regardless of consequences.

"The recollections of this locality" said Grow, "have woven many a happy scene within my memory. The tireless locomotive now speeds its way where once the old scow floated." He spoke of the great development of the coal trade which had all occurred since 1820. Now twelve hundred miles of railroad and six hundred miles of canal were required for its accommodation. The last and greatest mineral development is that of petroleum. "I go not" said he, "unto the shadowy past to show the trade among the Indians who collected it with blankets or of those who built the cribbed wells, now overgrown by large trees which tell of another race and people who gathered this oil centuries ago.

[P. S.—It is plainly asserted in the last geological survey of Pennsylvania that these cribs were put *around* the trees to catch the oil by the early settlers, not further back than Cornplanter's time, and that the big trees didn't grow up in the cribs at all.]

Petroleum is now, continued the speaker, the fourth article in value among the exports of this country. The first is cotton, 200 millions; next wheat and corn 100 millions; then pork and lard 81 millions; then comes petroleum, which ranks up almost even with pork and bacon. "Statesmanship of the hour should be devoted to the development of this great product, when so little labor added to the raw material adds double and treble to its value."

That was a pretty good shot for Galusha. Gen. Harry Allen, who had accompanied Grow down from Warren, sat approvingly in the audience.

"Twenty thousand locomotives," said Grow, "hurl the commerce of one-half the continent towards the seaport." Everything seems to be rising up. "Italy, moss grown like a ruin, rises like the palace of the Cæsars," continued the ex-Speaker.

"The oil you pump here lights the mariner along the dreary coast, throws its rays over the sleeping city and converts into daylight one-half the darkness which night spreads over man."

Mr. Strong, Secretary of the New York Oil Company, followed Grow, and Major Hawkins, W. R. Johns, Captain Hassen (ex-Democratic member of the Legislature) H. L. Foster, Major McClintock, H. C. T. Dodd and Wesley Chambers, the great Greenbacker, made interesting remarks.

Among the distinguished guests in the audience I noticed Judge McCalmont, S. C. F. Dodd who is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Judge against Heydrick to sit on the bench vacated by Trunkey, Mr. Duncan and Mr. McCreary the ex-member of the Legislature. I did not get around much to-day, or I suppose I would have learned the names of others. A glee club is now singing in the office of the hotel and good music they make, but they alternate rather quickly from the "Beautiful Shore" to "Shoo Fly," which sounds rather irreverent. "Say Sister Won't You Join Us" and other enjoyable airs followed in quick succession. When I looked out I found the club to be some of the leading oil men, led by young Dan Goettel, Dave Laughlin, M. K. Bettis, R. J. Moorhead and Rod Collins, and they were having a little cantico by themselves. J. C.

BUTLER'S BRICKS.

He Heaves a Heavy One at Sherman and the Syndicate.

Every Bargain Against the People and for the Banker.

The full significance of General Butler's speech before the Boston Middlesex club, was not conveyed by the dispatches of Sunday night last. From the following report, furnished by Gen. Butler himself, it will be seen that he means mischief towards John Sherman and his syndicate associates. Gen. Butler said:

"I do not claim to be a great financier, or a financier at all, except that I can generally get money enough to pay for my breakfast, but I should like to put to you, men of Middlesex, a question of finance and interest. You come to me and say, 'I want to borrow $100 of you,' or any other sum, I take that for convenience of reckoning. I say, 'I know you are perfectly good and I want to lend my money on long time; I will lend you my money at 4 per cent.' You say 'that's all very well, but I want to get a little more money.' Well, I say then, 'I will give you $101 33 and you shall give me your note for five years at 4½ per cent. for $100.' Wouldn't you stop to calculate and say, 'let's see about this; for $100 I am to give you my note at 4 per cent., or for my note at 4 per cent. you will give me $100. But for my note at 4½ per cent. you will give me $101 33. Let me see what interest I am going to pay you for that $1 33. I am going to pay you fifty cents a year for a loan of $1 33, or one-half of 1 per cent. interest on $100, for the use of $1 33 for a year. Do you not think I ought to make such a bargain? I will go over to some newspaper office and ask what they think about it. They tell me it is the most wonderful financial achievement of the age. You can have money, $100, at 4 per cent., but the great achievement is to get $101 33 at 4½ per cent." Is there a man of you that would not say that a man who did that ought to be put under guardianship? And yet that has been done as a matter of finance in this suffering country within the last fourteen days, and has been heralded as a most wonderful achievement. The people of the country were buying, on a given day, $160,000 United States 4 per cent. bonds at par. The next day $175,000 at par. This is at the rate of $5,000,000 a month or a little more. While the people were taking these bonds at par for 4 per cent. at the rate of $10,000,000 in two month the Secretary of the Treasury went into New York and made a contract with the syndicate by which he would give them the 4½ per cent bonds of this country on thirty years if they would pay $101 33 and take $10,000,000 of them, giving one-half of 1 per cent. interest per annum on $100 for the use of $1 33 for thirty years. Is there any mistake about this? Is there any gentleman who finds any fault with these figures? Let me repeat: The people were buying 4 per cent. United States bonds at par at the rate of $10,000,000 in two months, the day before and the day after. The Secretary of the Treasury goes into the market and makes a bargain with the syndicate that if they will give him $101 33, he would give them the note of the United States for thirty years for $100 at 4½ per cent. interest, paying 37½ per cent per annum interest for the use of $1 33. Have I made any mistake about these figures? Is there any doubt about this? The only doubt I have about it is that almost every journal in this country heralded this as the greatest of financial achievements. Am I right or wrong? Am I as right as I was when I said that if the Silver bill passed gold would come down to par and our bonds would go up? Now, then, here we are saddled for thirty years with bonds at 4½ per cent., and for what purpose? It may be said that the Secretary wants to resume specie payments, and that it was necessary in order to get $50,000,000 of gold, and to secure it at all hazards before next January, so that he might begin that state of things when we are all to be made rich by having grown poor.

"But let us see what he did. He only got en agreement from the bankers that they would bind themselves to take $10,000,000 at any rate, and gave them an option for six months for $40,000,000 more at the same rate. He did not take a contract. If he had waited two months he would have got $10,000,000 at the rate of $5,000,000 a month, but they are given an option of taking the rest or not as they choose, and I see the Rothschilds have concluded to take $10,000,000 at that rate, and I have no doubt they will, unless a Russian and English war should break out, and then they won't want them, and then we won't want the gold, for that will put an end to specie payments. What is the Secretary going to do with this money when he gets it? Put it into the vaults and lock it up; and if it is let out then it goes into circulation to wear out in your pocket and mine, and the people are paying 4½ per cent. for it. It might just as well be pig iron in the mine. It is productive of taxes at 4½ per cent., and nothing else under heaven. It don't do anybody any good. That is called finance; and it is just such bargains made from the beginning of the war down to to-day in favor of capital and against the people that have been the ruin of this country, and bring us now to the question of doubt as to how the country can be saved. Show me a single bargain made in regard to the finances of this country by the financial officer of the Government that has not always been against the people and for the banker. I should like our turn to come once in a while, and I am going home and see if I can't get the Congress of the United States, by resolution at least of the popular branch of that Congress, to put a stop on the Secretary of the Treasury from carrying out this contract, and whoever howls won't make any particular difference to me. I speak strongly because I feel strongly. I cannot conceive how so great a wrong as this appears to me could be done by any gentleman of intelligence enough to represent even the present Administration in the position of Secretary of the Treasury.

"But I have no doubt a number of you gentlemen have said in your minds, aren't you in favor of resumption?

"What do you mean by resumption? Am I in favor of taxing the people at 4½ per cent. for the purpose of getting coin to circulate and take the place of greenbacks that don't cost anything? I am not, if that is what you mean by resumption; you may put that down. If you ask me if I am in favor of a currency as good as gold, I say yes, as good as gold and a great deal more convenient. That is the currency I want; I don't want anything worse than gold, therefore I told you on the 19th of December I was not so much for silver, because it was more inconvenient, and that I should hardly vote for the silver if a great deal were to be coined. But I want a currency just as good as gold."

$8 Teeth Reduced to $6.

And warranted made of the best materials at 278 Penn avenue by Dr. Quincy A. Scott.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Gold weaker; opening at 100⅝, and closing at 100½. Carrying rates 3½ to 1 per cent. Borrowing rates 1 per cent. Governments generally steady but weak for some issues. Railroad bonds firm. State securities quiet. There was great excitement on Stock Exchange to-day and fluctuations were unusually wide and frequent. At opening the market was rather weak, but almost immediately gained strength and prices advanced ¼ to 1½ per cent., the latter for Northwest common. Towards midday the market became weak again and there was a sudden pressure to sell, under which prices gave way ½ to 3 per cent. This movement partook very much of the character of a raid, and was a general surprise to the street. In the decline Lake Shore, Northwest and St. Paul were most conspicuous, and these stocks were sold with great freedom, in fact they were jammed down without much regard to prices. In final dealings the market was buoyant and the highest prices of the day were generally made. Business at the close was characterized by great excitement, especially in Lake Shore, Northwest, St. Paul and Michigan Central. In Erie and Western Union the scramble to buy stocks was even greater than the rush to sell earlier in the day. The early decline shook out large numbers of weak holders and made short interest, such as has not been in the market for a long time. The earnings of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railway for the third week in April show an increase of $65,236 over last year. Rock Island and Northwest also show a large increase, but the official figures have not yet been given out. The steamship Wieland, sailing to-morrow for Europe, takes out $600,000 in gold coin and $250,000 in addition is likely to go forward by the same steamer. The $600,000 is to pay for like amount of silver bullion imported. The annual report of the Michigan Central Railroad Company shows the gross earnings for seven months ending December 31st, $3,903,513; increase over corresponding period last year, $81,316; operating expense and interest, $2,591,750; net earnings for the seven months, $279,000 more than for the same time last year. During the seven months 3,000 tons steel rails were laid. 30,000 shares Michigan Central stock were registered in the name of William H. Vanderbilt yesterday.

Transactions aggregated 273,000 shares, of which 30,000 were Erie, 80,000 Lake Shore, 45,000 Northwest common, 16,000 preferred, 5,000 Rock Island, 27,000 St. Paul common, 4,000 preferred, 7,000 Ohios, 4,000 Wabash, 15,000 Lackawanna, 2,600 New Jersey Central, 5,000 Michigan Central, 20,000 Western Union, and 5,000 Pacific Mail.

Close—Money closed easy at 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6½ per cent. Customs receipts $258,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $61,000. Clearings $13,000,000. Sterling quiet; long 86½, short 89.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81.	107¼	5-20s, '65, new	104¼
5-20s, '67.....	104	5-20s, '68........	110
New 5s........	105¾	New 4½s.....	103¾
New 4 per cts.	100⅛	Currency 6s....	118¾
10-40s........	105¾	10-40s, coups..	105¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old	39¼	Tennessee new..	36¾
Virginia, new	27	Virginia, old.....	27
Missouri 6s...	105		

STOCKS.

W. U. T. Co...	81¾	Wabash..........	16¾
Quicksilver....	15	C. C. C. & I.....	28¾
Do preferred.	31	N. J. Central...	15¾
Pacific Mail....	20¾	Rock Island...105¾	
Mariposa........	1	St. Paul........	49¾
Do preferred.	1¾	Do preferred.	73¾
Adams Ex......101¾		Tol. & Wabash	16¾
Fargo Express..	89¾	Fort Wayne....	90
American Ex...	49	Terre Haute....	6
U. S. Express.	50	Do preferred.	12
N. Y. Central..106¾		C. & A.........	72¾
Erie............	13¾	Do preferred.	99½
Do preferred.	24¾	O. & M.........	9
Harlem.........146¾		Del. & Lack.....	55
Mich. Central...	70	A. & P. Tel. Co.	20¾
Panama.........128		Mo. Pacific.....	1¼
Union Pacific...	69¾	B & Q..........	3¾
Lake Shore......	64	H. & St. Joe....	12
Illinois Central	75¾	Central Pacific.	5⅝
P. & C..........	75¼	Union..........	5⅝
N. W. C.........	52¾	Land Grants....	2⅝
Do preferred.	72	Sinking Fund..	95

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, April 24.—Consols for money 94 15-16; on account 95 1-16; U. S. bonds—4½s 104¼; do. '67, 107¼; 10-40s, 107; new 5s, 105⅝; Erie, 11⅝; do. preferred, 25; Illinois Central, 77¼; Pennsylvania Central, 29½.

PARIS, April 24.—Rentes 109f. 70c.

ANTWERP, April 24.—Refined petroleum 26¼.

LIVERPOOL, April 24.—Cotton dull at 5 15-16@6 3-16d; sales 5,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; American 6,600. California white wheat, average, 11s 2d@11s 6d; club 11s 5d@12s 3d; red western spring 9s@10s 8d; winter 11s@11⅛s. Flour—Western canal 25½@26s. Oats 3s 2d. Corn—New western mixed, 26@26½; old do 27¼@27½d. Barley 3s 8d. Canadian peas 36½s. Fine American cheese 63d. Bacon—long clear, 26½; short clear, 27½. American clover seed 40@42s. Mess pork 47½s. Beef—prime mess 80s. American lard 37s. Fine American tallow 39s. Spirits of petroleum 7d; refined 9⅝d. Linseed oil 26¾d. Common rosin 5¼d; pale 12d. Turpentine 23⅝s.

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
April 24, 1878. }

Business on Liberty street moved in the usual channel, with no features worthy of special mention. There is a better demand for grain and sugar and prices are stiffening up.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

The warm weather has had a depressing tendency on the butter market and prices are consequently weak. Eggs, owing to continued large receipts, also rule at low figures. There is a steady demand for good, sound apples which sell well at fair prices. Potatoes are in better demand, especially for prime rose and peachblows which command full figures from store.

APPLES—Fancy, $5 00@5 50 per bbl; choice, $3 50@4 50; medium, $2 00@3 00; inferior, $1 00@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—In bbls and half bbls Ꝑ gal, 40@45c; in 2 to 7 gallon buckets 50@55c; in 1 gallon tin buckets, per dozen $7 50.

BEANS—Prime navy $1 70@1 80; medium, $1 60@1 65; mixed, $1 25@1 50.

BUTTER—Extra choice roll, 18@22c; prime roll, 16@18c; lower grades, 10@14c; grease, 6@7c.

CABBAGE—Choice sound heads, per 100, $4 50@5 00; common heads, per 100, $1 00@2 00.

CHEESE—Best Ohio factory, 12½@13c; common to fair, 10@11c; New York, 13½@14c; Sweitzer, 12@12½c; Limberger, 11@13c.

CIDER—Choice apple, per bbl, $5 00@6 00; choice crab apple, per bbl, $7 00@8 00.

CRANBERRIES—Prime Jerseys, per bbl, $9 50@10 00; choice Cape Cod, $9 50@10 00; 1 bush boxs $3 25@3 75.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 9c per doz.

HOMINY—$3 00@3 25 per barrel.

HOGS—Dressed, per ℔, 4@5c.

HONEY—California, in 2-℔ tin cans, comb, per doz. $4 00@4 25; Domestic, in glass caps, 12@15c; strained, 10@12c.

MAPLE—Sugar 9½@10c; syrup, new, $1 00@1 10.

ONIONS—Red, per, bbl, 75c@$1 00; yellow, $1 00@1 25; yellow, per bush, 40@50c; white, per bbl, $2 00.

PEAS—Green, $1 25@1 30.

POTATOES—Early Rose, Peerless and Peachblows, on track, 30@35c; mixed lots, ——; do. from store, 35@40c; in bbls, 80c@$1 00. Sweet Jerseys per bbls, $3 00@3 25; Baltimore, $2 75@3 00; Southern, $1 50@2 00.

POULTRY—Live — Chickens, 45@50c per pair; ducks, 25@30c per pair; geese, each, 25@30c; turkeys, live weight, per ℔, 9@10c. Dressed—Chickens, per ℔, 10@11c; ducks, 12@13c; geese, 7@8c; turkeys, 13@14c.

SEEDS—Clover from store $4 50@5 00; timothy, $1 35@1 50; mammoth cloverseed, $5 00@5 50; flax, $1 30@1 40.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

The grain market is moving along slowly, transactions being about moderate. Flour active and a good business doing.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat—Amber and white $1 27@1 30; Pennsylvania and Ohio red $1 22@1 25; prime do $1 25@1 27.

Corn—Shelled, yellow, 47@48c; high mixed, 45@46c; ear, prime yellow, 51@52c; mixed, 46@49c.

Oats—Prime white 32@33c; mixed 30@31c.

Rye—No 1, 63@65c per bushel.

Barley—Choice spring, 75@80c; prime do 65@70c; fall, 50@60c per bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $5 75@6 00; Minnesota extra, $6 00@6 25; choice amber and white wheat $6 25@6 50; prime red winter do, $5 75@6 25; fancy St. Louis, $6 50@7 00; fancy patents, $7 75@8 75.

CORNMEAL—58@62c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 25 per bbl; $2 75 per keg.

HAY—Prime No. 1 timothy, track, $11@11 50; No. 2 do, $9 00@10 00; No. 3 or medium, $8 00@9 00; prime upland prarie, $9 00@11 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, car lots on track, $16 50@17 00; seconds do., $16 50@17 50; middlings white do., $19 00@21 00; chopped corn and oats, $18 00@19 00; mixed chopped feed, $17 00@18 00; oil meal, per cwt., $1 70.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, Ꝑ 100 ℔s, $1 30@1 35.

Groceries and Provisions.

This department continues fair, there being a good demand for articles in this line. Sugars are firm, while coffees are quiet In provisions the market is fair at unchanged prices.

GROCERIES—The latest quotations are as follows:

Green Coffee	Ꝑ ℔	Prime sugar syrup...	45c
Fancy Rio.. 20	@21 c	Good do do	40c
Choice Rio.. 19	@20 c	Good molasses......	42c
Prime Rio....	@18½c	Black " "	30c
Good Rio.....	@17½c	Sugars.	
Ordinary Rio 16	@17 c	Lovering's A	@ 9¼c
Java.......25	@27½c	Croton A......	@ 9¼c
Roasted Coffees.		Prairie B......	@ 8¾c
Rio in papr's.20	@21 c	Ref Yellows. 8¼	@ 8¾c
Rio in bulk..19½	@20 c	Molasses do.. 7¾	@ 8 c
Java in pap's 27	@30 c	Cut loaf......	@10½c
Java in bulk.25	@29 c	Crushed......	@10½c
Teas.		Powdered......	@10½c
Young Hyson.25c	@1 00	Granulated..	@ 9½c
Gunpowder....35c	@1 00	N. O. Molasses.	New
Imperial......30c	@ 80	Strictly ch......	48@ c
Japan.........25c	@ 75	Strictly prime...	45@ c
Oolong........25c	@ 80	Prime.........	43@ c
Souchong......25c	@ 75	Fair....	35 @
Rice.		Soaps.	
Cho'e Carolina 7	@7½c	Irish soap, Ꝑ box...	$3 90
Prime.........	6½c	S. S. Star, Ꝑ box....	6 65
Starch.		Babbitt's best, Ꝑ bx	6 75
Silver gloss...	7¾c	Gold do........	
Duryea's Corn	8¼@ c	Extra olive do......	3
Satin gloss	@ 7¾c	Do N. Y. city, Ꝑ bo	3
Kingsford's corn	8¾c	German motiled do	6¼c
Spices (whole).		California, Ꝑ box..	4 20
Cloves.......45	@ c	Soda.	
Allspice.......18	@20 c	Bi-carb in kgs.	4 c
Cassia.........28	@32 c	Do as'ted pap's	8 c
Nutmegs......1 10	@1 15	Do as'ted ¼ p'rs	6¾c
Pepper........15	@16 c	Sol soda in kegs....	2 c
Syrups.		Candles.	
Choice maple fl'v'rd..	50c	Star, full w'ght	13 c
Prime " " ..	47c	Stearine......10½c	@11
Choice sugar syrup..	50c	Mould.........	@10½c

PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:

Hams, extra sugar cured Ꝑ ℔..	7½@ 8½	Lard, p. l. in t'rces Ꝑ ℔....	7¾
Shoulders, s. c. 6	@	Do., ½ bbls, Ꝑ ℔...	8¼
Bre'kf'st bcn, 8½	@	Do, ref'nd in t'rces.	8½
Dried beef, do 11	@	" " ½ bbls-bk'ts..	9¾
Beef tongues sugar cured Ꝑ doz......	6 00	Do. in 2-℔ tea pots.	11
Bacon shoulders, Ꝑ ℔....	5	" 5-℔ coffee do.	10¾
B. short r sides, do.	6¾	" in 3-℔ pails..	10¾
B. clear sides, do...	6¾	" 5-℔ " ..	10½
Mess pork.........	10 50	" 6-℔ " ..	10
		Ham sausage........	7

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—Ꝑ ℔, 25@28c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 ℔ cans Ꝑ doz, $1 10@1 80, new; raspberries, do, $1 65; strawberries, $1 50; gooseberries do, $1 25; pineapples do, $1 75@2 00; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ℔ cans Ꝑ dozen $1 85@2 00, new; tomatoes do; $1 10@1 20 corn do, $1 25@1 85. Pickles, bbls, $7 00; half do, $4 00@4 25.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, choice sliced, Ꝑ ℔ 6@8c; do quarters, 4@4½c; do, common do, 3@4c; do sliced, 3@4c; blackberries, 10@12c; cherries, pitted, 18@20c; do unpitted, 6@8c; huckleberries, 15@16c. Peaches halves, unpeeled, 6@7c; do halves peeled, 12@15c; quarters, peeled, 10@12c; do evaporated unpeeled, 12@15c; do peeled, 15@25c; raspberries, 25@28c.

FEATHERS—Live geese, in quantity, Ꝑ ℔, 40@50c; common to good, 20@35c.

FISH—Ex No. 1 mess mackeral, Ꝑ bbl, $33; No. 1 shore mackeral, $20; No. 1 bay mackerel, $18; No 2 large mackerel, $14; No. 3 large mackerel, $11 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $12 00; No. 3 medium mackerel, $10 00; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 60; whitefish Ꝑ half barrel, $5 00; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $3 00; lake herring $2 60; large George's codfish, $5 00; medium do, $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 75; medium do, $4 50; boneless codfish, $5; halibut (smoked), Ꝑ bbl, 8c; No. 1 herring Ꝑ box, 25c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 25.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, new Ꝑ box at $1 80; London layers, $2 40 Muscatels, $2 00; mat raisins, $4 00 Ꝑ mat; Valenties, $8 00; sultanas 13c. Dates 7½c Ꝑ ℔. Currants 5@6½c. Citron 20c. Prunes, old, 9c; new, 10½c. Almonds—Languedoc 24c; do. shelled 45; do Sicily 40; do Ivica 20c. Walnuts—Naples 12½@15c; Sicily filberts 14c; Smyrna figs, 12c. Brazil nuts 8c. Maccaroni, 10@12c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, per case, $10 50. Lemons—Malaga, repacked, $4 00@5 00 Ꝑ box. Cocoanuts, $6 00 per 100.

HOPS—Per pound 6@10c.

OILS—Lard Oil—Double extra, 62@65c; extra, 57@60c; No. 1, 55@57c; No. 2, 48@50c per gal; Miners' oil steady at 55@57c for white winter; 53@55c for yellow winter. Linseed oil, 60c for raw and 65c for boiled; carbon 10@11c for standard brands. Engine oil—amber colors, 40@45c; dark, 25@36c; West Virginia oil, 20@25c; natural lubricating, 20@22c; prepared residuum per bbl, $5 00.

PICKLES—Medium, 30 gallon barrels, $6-50@7 00; small do, $7 50@8 00; gherkins, do, $8 50@9 00; medium, 15 gallons half bbls, $3 50@4 00; small do, $4 00@4 50; do, gherkins $4 50@5 00.

RAGS—Cotton, white, per ℔, 4@4½c; cotton, mixed, 2@2½c; woolen, ½c.

VINEGAR—Prime country, per gal, 12@13c; wine vinegar, 23@25c; city manufactured, 10@13c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
April 24, 1878. }

Crude was quite dull to-day and transactions were light. Refined was unchanged, being as dull as ever.

CRUDE.

United, $1 28¾@1 29; shipments, $1 48¾@1 49.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 11c; New York, 11c; Pittsburgh, 10@10½c.

Oil barrels—City make, $1 12½; country make, 90c.

DISPATCHES.

[Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, April 24.—Market nominal at $1 48¾ bid.

PARKERS, April 24.—Petroleum market firm at $1 28¾ bid.

OIL CITY, April 24.—Market closed at $1 28⅛ bid.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Cotton quiet at 10 9-16@10 11-16c; futures firm. Flour—Low grades firm; prices unchanged; receipts 10,000 barrels; No. 2, $3 00@4 05; superfine western and State $4 15@4 75; common to good $5 00@5 20; good to choice $5 25@5 85; white wheat extra $5 90@6 50; fancy $6 55@7 75; extra Ohio $5 06@6 75; St. Louis $5 10@7 75; Minnesota patent process $6 75@8 75. Rye flour steady at $3 20@3 90. Corn meal dull at $2 20@2 65. Wheat strong; receipts, 16,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1 25@1 29; No. 3 spring $1 21@1 22½; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 27@1 27½; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 28; No. 3 red winter $1 27; No. 2 do. $1 35@1 36; No. 1 do. $1 40; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 26. Rye steady; western 72@73½c. Barley dull and heavy. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn in moderate demand; receipts, 97,000 bushels; ungraded western mixed 50@55c; steam mixed 54¼@54½c; high mixed 54¾@55½c; steam yellow 55¼@55½c. Oats unchanged; receipts, 20,000 bushels; western mixed 34@36c; white western 36@40c. Hay—Shipping 60@65c. Hops—Western 5@8c. Coffee quiet and unchanged; Rio, cargoes, 13@17c; jobbing 13½@18½c, gold. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 7¼@7⅜c; prime 7⅝c; refined unchanged and in moderate demand. Molasses—New Orleans steady at 24@50c. Rice quiet but firm. Petroleum dull; crude 6½c; refined 11c. Tallow 7¼@7 5-16c. Rosin heavy at 50@55c. Turpentine 29½@30c. Eggs unchanged; western 10@10½c. Mess pork steady at $9 75@10 00. Beef quiet; western long clear middles 5½c. Lard—prime steam firm at $7 25. Butter—Old western 7@13c. Cheese steady at 6@12½c. Whisky dull at $1 07. Leather unchanged. Wool dull; domestic fleece 32@50c; pulled 20@40c; unwashed 10@25c. Metals—Manufactured copper, new sheathing, $36 00; ingot lake dull and heavy at $16 87½; pig iron quiet but steady; Scotch $24 00@25 00; American $16 00@17 00; Russia sheeting $10 50@11 00, gold; nails firm; cut $2 50; clinch $4 25@6 50; horse shoe No. 8, $20 00@26 00.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat fairly active and a shade higher; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 13½; No. 2 do. $1 11 cash, April and May; $1 09⅝ June; No. 3 do. $1 04@10 6; rejected 89c. Corn firmer but not quotably higher at 41c cash; 40⅝c April; 41⅜@41½c May; 41⅝c June; 41⅝c June; reected 37c. Oats fairly active and a shade higher at 26⅛c cash; 26⅝c May; 26⅝c June; rejected, 24c. Rye steady at 59½c. Barley steady at 47c. Pork—demand fair and prices higher at $8 75 cash May; $8 85@8 87½ June; $9 00@ 09½ July. Lard—demand fair and prices higher; $6 97½ cash, May; $7 02½@7 05 June; $7 07½@7 10 July. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged; shoulders 3⅜c. Alcohol at 32c. Freights—Corn to Buffalo higher at 3½c; wheat at 3⅜c. Receipts—Flour, 9,500 barrels; wheat, 49,000 bushels; corn, 238,000 bushels; oats, 52,000 bushels; rye, 6,000 bushels; barley, 8,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 180,000 bushels; corn, 238,000 bushels; oats, 10,000 bushels; rye, 18,000 bushels; barley, 4,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat easier; $1 10¾ May; $1 08⅝ June. Corn easier but not quotably lower. Oats firmer; 26⅞c May and June. Pork dull and lower, $8 67½@8 70 May; $8 82½@8 85 June. Lard easier and declined 2½c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—Flour dull; superfine $3 50; double $4 25@ 4 50; treble $4 75@5 25; high grades $5 50@6 25. Corn quiet and firm at 49@52c. Oats in good demand at 35@36c. Cornmeal $2 15@2 20. Hay quiet and firm; prime $13 00@14 50; choice $15 00. Pork dull and nominal at $9 50. Lard quiet but steady; tierce $6 75@7 75; kegs $7 25@8 00. Bulkmeats firm; shoulders, loose, $3 75; packed $4 00; clear rib $4 75; clear sides $5 00. Bacon steady; shoulders 4½c; clear rib 5⅜c; clear 6c. Hams quiet; sugar cured 7½@8½c, as in size; uncanvassed 7c. Whisky quiet and steady; rectified $1 00@1 06. Coffee in good demand; Rio cargoes ordinary to prime 14@17½c gold. Sugar quiet; inferior to good common 5¾@6¼c; common to good common 6½@7c; yellow clarified 7⅝@8⅛c. Molasses quiet but steady; common 20c; fair 22@25c. Rice in good demand; Louisiana ordinary to choice 5¼@6¾c. Bran easier at 80c. Gold ⅛ on sight. Exchange on New York ⅜ per cent premium. Sterling 495.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 24.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 white Michigan held at $1 29; extra white Michigan $1 31; amber Michigan spot $1 29; seller May $1 29⅜; seller June $1 30½; No. 2 red winter spot, $1 24; seller May, $1 24½; seller June, $1 25¾; No. 3 red $1 12½; rejected Wabash $1 01½. Corn quiet; high mixed, 44½c; No. 2 spot 44c; seller May 44⅜c asked; 44¼c bid; seller June, 45c asked; 44⅜c bid; No. 2 white, 46c; rejected 42¾c; damaged 36½c. Oats dull; No. 2 28½c; Cloverseed dull; prime at $4 05. Receipts—Flour none; wheat 16,000 bushels; corn, 16,000 bushels; oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, none; wheat, 4,000 bushels; corn, 38,000 bushels; oats, 3,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat very dull; No. 2 red winter, seller May, $1 24¾; seller June, $1 25¾. Corn declined ½c. Oats steady and unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 24.—Cotton quiet and unchanged at 10⅝c. Flour steady and unchanged; family $5 00@6 50. Wheat steady and in fair demand; red $1 10@1 18. Corn—demand fair and market firm at 43@44c. Oats dull at 28@31c. Rye dull at 59@61c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork easier; sales at $9 00. Lard scarce, firm and in good demand; current make $6 95; kettle $7 50@7 75. Bulkmeats firmer; shoulders $3 62½; short rib $4 75 cash and buysr April; clear $5 00. Bacon easier at $4 25, $5 40, $5 50 and $5 75. Whisky quiet and steady at $1 02. Butter steady and firm; fancy creamery 25@26c; choice dairy 20@22c. Linseed oil steady at 59@61c. Hogs steady and in good demand; common $2 75@3 25; light $3 30@3 45; packing $3 35@3 50; butchers' $3 50@3 55; receipts, 2,290 head; shipments, 535 head.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged; superfine fall $3 70@3 90; extra fall $4 15@4 30; XX do $4 50@4 75; family $5 05@5 65. Wheat higher; No. 3 red fall $1 14 cash; $1 14¾@1 15¼ May; $1 12½@1 13½ June; No. 4 do, $1 08 cash; No. 2 spring $1 08½ cash. Corn higher; No. 2, 37¾@38c cash; 38⅝c May. Oats quiet and firm; No. 2, 26c bid cash; 26⅜c May. Rye steady at 60c. Whisky steady at $1 03. Pork dull; jobbing at $9 15. Lard quiet at $6 80 asked. Bulkmeats dull and nominal. Bacon dull and lower at $4 00, $5 32½@5 35, $5 42½@5 45. Receipts—Flour, 1,400 barrels; wheat, 16,000 bushels; corn 31,000 bushels; oats, 6,000 bushels; rye, 6,000 bushels; barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 barrels; wheat 42,000 bushels; corn, 110,000 bushels; oats, 6,000 bushels; rye, 25,000 bushels; barley none.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—Flour quiet and steady; superfine $3 50; extra $4 50; Pennsylvania family $5 75@6 00; Minnesota $5 50@6 23; high grades and patent $6 50@8 00. Wheat steady; amber $1 33@1 36; red $1 29@1 33; white $1 37@1 40. Corn steady; yellow 53c; mixed 52½c; bid May 52½c; June 53c. Oats dull; white western 34@35c; western mixed 31@32c. Rye unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged; mess pork $9 75@10 00; beef hams 16@17c; India mess beef $23 50@24 00. Lard—city kettle 7¾@7⅞c. Butter dull; creamery 28@30c; Western Reserve 21@23c. Eggs dull; western 10@10½c. Cheese firm; western 12¼@12⅝c. Petroleum quiet; refined 11c; crude 8½c. Whisky strong at $1 07. Receipts—Wheat, 13,000 bushels; corn, 108,000 bushels; oats, 9,000 bushels.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 24.—Flour steady with a fair demand. Wheat firm; opened at an advance of ⅜c but closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 17¾; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 17; No. 2 $1 12⅝; April $1 12⅝; May $1 11⅞; June $1 10⅝; No. 3 $1 07. Corn firmer; No. 2, 40⅝c. Oats firm; No. 2, 26⅛c. Rye higher; No. 1 59½c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring 57c; May 58c. Provisions dull and unsettled. Mess pork nominal at $8 75 cash. Lard—Prime steam $6 95. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo 3⅜c. Receipts—Flour 8,500 barrels; wheat 87,000 bushels. Shipments flour, 7,500 barrels; wheat, 6,000 bushels.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 24.—There is better demand for heavy fancy cassimeres and worsted coatings by the clothing trade. Cotton goods continue quiet in first hands. Prints in light and irregular request. Staple ginghams continue in good request but dress styles not quite so quick. Dress goods selling in moderate lots. Foreign goods sluggish.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Pittsburgh.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST. }
WEDNESDAY, April 24, 1878. }

CATTLE.

Since our last issue the arrivals of cattle have been light, though fully up to the demand. We quote: Prime, 1,400 to 1,500 ℔s steers, $5 00@5 25; good, 1,100 to 1,300 ℔s steers, $4 65@4 85; fair, 1,000 to 1,100 ℔s steers, $4 25@4 50; stockers, 700 to 900 ℔s, $3 50@4 00; bulls, stags and cows, $3 00@4 00; veal calves, $3 50@4 50. The prospects for a better market next week are air.

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs were also meagre, and the market moderately active Philadelphias were yesterday quoted $3 90 to $4 10, and Yorkers $3 70 to $3 80.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep since last week has been quite heavy, and in consequence the market has been slow and dull at lower prices than those quoted last week. Wooled $4 50@5 50; clipped $3 25@4 50. There were a number of spring lambs on sale which brought 6@9c per pound.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Beeves—Receipts, for yesterday and to-day 3,100 head, against 2,300 head for the same time last week. Prices much the same as Monday, with an easier and rather slow trade; few extra steers reached 10½@11c to dress 57 ℔s; some roughest oxen as 8¼@8⅝c to dress 55 ℔s; but 9@10½c to dress 55@57 ℔s was the range for more than three-fourths of the stock sold. Exporters took 1,100 native steers at 9¼@10½c to dress 56@57 ℔s, and a small bunch extra at 21c to dress 57 ℔s. Sheep—Receipts, 3,800 head, making 5,170 head for two days, against 560 head for the same time last week. Market firm for fat sheep, shorn and unshorn, but dull and weak for spring lambs; unshorn sheep $5 25@6 80 per 100 lbs; clipped $4 00@5 60, and spring lambs 6 to 11c per lb, outside figure for few Jersey lambs only. Sales at 6¼@8c. Swine—Receipts, 5,000 head, making 9,000 head for two days, against 9,260 head for the same time last week; none for sale alive; nominal quotation, $3 75@3 85 for fair to good corn fed.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 24.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 13,000 head; shipments, 3,200 head; market opened slow but nearly all sold at the close and prices unchanged; choice heavy sold at $3 40@3 70; light $3 30@3 40; mixed rough $3 25@3 40. Cattle—Receipts, 4,700 head; shipments, 1,700 head; market steady; shipments $4 00@5 00; feeders and stockers $3 00@4 25; butchers' stock quiet; steers $3 40@4 00; cows $2 00@4 10; bulls $2 00@3 40; one load Texan oxen $3 90. Sheep—Receipts, 3,00 head; market easier but quotably lower at $2 62½@4 50.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—Cattle—buyers and sellers apart for shipping grades, butchers' stock steady; fair to good butchers' steers $3 60@4 10; do. cows and heifers $2 85@3 75; cornfed Texans $3 50@4 25. Receipts, 2,400 head. Hogs active but lower for light and mixed grades; light shipping $3 10@3 25; mixed packing $3 51@3 30; Boston and select butchers' $3 30@3 40. Receipts, 3,300 head. Sheep easier; extra heavy shipping $4 90@5 30; good to choice $4 40@4 80. Receipts, 900.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

Boston.

BOSTON, April 24.—Wool generally unchanged; manufacturers continue to purchase to supply present wants and holders are anxious to close up stocks as fast as possible; prices still quite low and unsatisfactory. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces cannot be quoted at over 38@40c for medium X and XX. Michigan, Wisconsin and New York 35@37½c. Combing and delaine fleeces 40@48c for coarse and desirable grades. Pulled wools quiet at prices ranging from 30@40c for superfine, and X choice supers bring an advance on the latter rate, but 40c is the outside price for very good supers.

White Lead.

PITTSBURGH, April 23, 1878.

In accordance with a rule of the White Lead Manufacturers Association, adopted April 18th, the price of pure white lead in oil is now fixed at 9 cents per ℔ for all quantities less than 500 ℔s, and on such orders we are not permitted to make a discount for cash.

In quantities of 500 ℔s or more the price remains at 8½ cents, subject to a discount of 1½ per cent. for cash remitted within fifteen days.

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

White lead in Oil, kegs, Ꝑ ℔........	8½c
White lead, dry, kegs, Ꝑ ℔.........	7¾c
Orange Mineral, dry, kegs, Ꝑ ℔.......	9½c
Read lead, dry, kegs, Ꝑ ℔........	7¾c
Red lead, dry, bbls, Ꝑ ℔........	7½
Litharge, dry, kegs, Ꝑ ℔........	7¾c
Potter's lead, dry, kegs, Ꝑ ℔.....	7¾c
Putty, 25 ℔ tins, Ꝑ ℔........	2¾c
Putty, 12½-tins, Ꝑ ℔........	3 c

Lead in 25-℔ tin pails, half cent, and in 12½-℔ tin pails one cent per ℔ over keg price. Freight equalized with any city where white lead is made. Terms—Note or acceptance at 60 days; or if paid within 15 days from date of invoice, a discount of one and one-half per cent. will be allowed, but not otherwise.

LEAD.

Pipe lead........	5c, net
Lead pipe........	6c, net
Sheet lead........	6½c, net
Bar lead........	6c, net
Plumbers' solder; No. 1, 11½@12c;	
No. 2, 10¾@11¼c	
Babbitt metal, X........	10c
Babbitt metal, XX........	12c
Babbitt metal, XXX........	20c

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.

Are now showing their new stock, comprising the LATEST NOVELTIES AND NEWEST STYLES introduced in

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Linoleums, &c.

AT PRICES STILL LOWER THAN THOSE OF LAST SEASON.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.

feb25:d&W

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

According to the terms of our premium list for subscribers to THE WEEKLY POST, the offer only extended to April 1, 1878; but in view of the fact that many persons engaged in getting up clubs have not secured the lists, (and therefore the premiums they were anxious for) we have concluded *to extend the time until July 1, 1878*. Therefore persons sending us clubs, in accordance with the terms of the notice printed on the second page of this issue, any time up until the first of July, will be entitled to the premiums specified; which include

A first class spring buggy;

First class sewing machines;

American solid silver hunting case watches;

WEBSTER'S Unabridged Dictionary; and

A copy of THE DAILY POST for six months;

In accordance with the number of the club. We also extend our offer of the beautiful premium engraving, of "Mother and Child," to every advance paying yearly subscriber to THE WEEKLY POST, up until July 1, 1878. This engraving is admired by every one who has seen it, and cannot be purchased in any picture store in Pittsburgh for the full subscription price of the paper.

GET RID OF YOUR COLD AT ONCE by using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and so avoid the risk of developing a serious lung trouble. WSM

Dr. Quincy A. Scott

Gives his own anæsthetic, which is as harmless as water, extracts the most difficult teeth without the patient's knowledge, fills the most sensitive teeth without pain, makes the best artificial teeth, and we know him to be the finest and most skillful operator in the State. His establishment, 278 Penn avenue, is the largest and finest in the United States, and we advise all wanting skillful, expeditious and satisfactory dentistry to go there.

MARRIED.

JONES—McCRICKART—On Thursday afternoon, April 18 1878, at the residence of the bride's father, Edgewood, by Rev. William J. Reid, D. D., HARRY L. JONES and MARY J. McCRICKART.

STEVENSON—CARTER—On Tuesday evening, April 23, 1878, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Carter, the bride's parents, by Rev. H. G. Mendenhall, Miss LIZZIE M. CARTER, to Mr. JOHN STEVENSON, Jr., both of Pittsburgh.

DIED.

SNYDER—Tuesday morning, April 23, 1878, at 10:30, JOHN SNYDER, aged forty-three years, eleven months and eighteen days. Mr. Snyder was an old member of 62d Regiment, Co. B.

KANE—On Sunday, April 21, 1878, at 2½ o'clock P. M., BENJAMIN P. KANE, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

O'BRIEN—Monday, April 22, 1878, at 1:30 P. M., KATIE, youngest daughter of Wm. and Elizabeth O'Brien, aged eight months and three weeks.

MORROW—On Tuesday morning, April 23d, at 7:30 o'clock, at No. 426 Webster avenue, FREDERIC WALFORD, son of Prof. Jas. E. and Clara J. Morrow, aged three months and five days.

McCORMICK—On Monday, April 22, at 8:30 P. M., NINA BELL, daughter of J. J. and Sarah McCormick, aged seventeen years.

REDDICK—This morning, at 6:30 o'clock, JAS REDDICK, only child of John and Sarah Reddick, aged seven months and fourteen days.

JUNKIN—On Tuesday, April 23d, 1878, at Mercer, Pa., IRENE IRVIN, wife of Wm. A. Junkin, and daughter of the late Wm. A. Irvin of Allegheny.

$6. A Set of Teeth Immediately.

Dr. Quincy A. Scott, 278 Penn avenue, will extract your teeth without pain and insert a set the same day for $6, warranted to be made of the best materials.

THE depreciation of the currency in Havana continues, although the reports show a cessation of hostilities. Owing to the bad condition of Spanish finances generally, this depreciation is likely to increase. The Havana Lottery tickets sold here for American money, when a prize is won, only pay about thirty cents, gold, on the dollar, and this fact has caused a great demand for the tickets of the celebrated Louisiana State Lottery Company, the President of which is M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La. See the particulars in another column.

ap27&W1t

Dry Goods.

Following are the latest quotations:

	Width.	P'ce		Width.	P'ce
BROWN SHEETINGS.					
Penn A No. 1....		7¾	Harrisburg......	4-4	7
Anchor A No 1..	36	7¾	Newbury.........	36	6¾
Idaho..........	36	7½	Laconia L.......	36	6¼
Eagle No. 1......	36	7¾	Laconia B.......	36	7
Magnolia........	36	6	Laconia O.......	40	8
Atlanta.........	36	6	Laconia.........	9-4	18
Conestoga.......	10-4	25	Laconia.........	10-4	20
Chippewa C.....	28	4½	Waltham.........	46	11½
Cherokee........	36	5	Lawrence L L...	4-4	6¼
BLEACHED SHEETINGS.					
Our Own........	27	5	Lonsdale........	36	8
Suffolk L.......	36	5	Lonsdale Cam..	36	12½
Fairmount......	36	6¼	Fruit of Loom..	36	8¾
Red Bank.......	36	6	Bay Mill.......	36	9½
Rochdale.......	36	6½	Davol..........	36	10
Blackstone.....	36	5	Wamsutta.......	36	11½
White Rock.....	36	9	Cabot..........	42	10
Pocahontas.....	36	9	Peperell.......	9-4	21
Hill...........	36	8	Peperell.......	10-4	23
GINGHAMS.					
Lancaster..........		9	Berkshire.........		8½
Glasgow..........		8½	Eagle..........		7½
Renfrew dress styl's.		11	Plunkett's.........		8
American...........		7	Lancaster dress stl's		10
SHIRTING PRINTS.					
Cocheco........		5½	Sprague's.......		5½
Merrimac.......		5½	American.......		5½
Anchor.........		6	Hamilton.......		6
Oriental.......		5½	Southbridge....		5½
PRINTS.					
Conestoga fa'cy.		[illegible]	Harmony.......		[illegible]
Hamilton fa'cy..		[illegible]	Gloucester.....		[illegible]
Garner.........		[illegible]	Cocheco fancy...		[illegible]
Richmond.......		[illegible]	Hartel.........		[illegible]
Merrimac.......		[illegible]	Albion solid....		[illegible]
American fancy.		[illegible]	Sprague's black..		[illegible]
Southbridge....		[illegible]	" fast black..		[illegible]
Oriental fancy..		[illegible]	" mourning..		[illegible]
TICKINGS.					
Conestoga X....	7-8	[illegible]	Thorndike......	7-8	[illegible]
Conestoga A A..	7-8	[illegible]	Portsmouth.....	7-8	[illegible]
Conestoga C A..	4-4	[illegible]	Portsmouth.....		[illegible]
do gold medal..	4-4	[illegible]	Portsmouth.....	4-4	[illegible]
do prem. A....	4-4	[illegible]			
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Whitecarpetchain fine....		[illegible]	Colored carpet chain fine....		[illegible]
Cot. bat. [illegible]		[illegible]	Cotton twine.....		[illegible]